

**DRUGGISTS' Assistant**; experienced in Laboratory work, including Manufacture of Chemists' Specialities; 4 years' good references. 191/36, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** practical Chemist and Pharmacist, for Wholesale or Retail Pharmaceutical Specialities or Galenicals. "Major," 13 Benbow Road, Hammersmith.

**TRAVELLER**, covering whole of Scotland, for leading London firm, desires last selling side-lines; commission; part expenses. "Medo" (197/1), Office of this Paper.

**MEDICAL** Capsule Maker seeks re-engagement; 10½ years' experience in making hand or machine made capsules; highest references. Address, 196/39, Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACEUTICAL** Chemist, with good Manufacturing experience, and accustomed to work, desires situation; wages about £2 10s. per week. 197/26, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**.—Energetic, qualified Chemist, experienced, desires position as Representative; good firm. Apply, "Chemist," 111 Hargrym Street, Stockwell, S.W.

**YOUNG** Gentleman (22), having recently sold his business, is desirous of obtaining a post as Representative to a good-class Drug or Sundry house. 195/4, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**, regularly working North of England and Scotland, is open to take up a well-advertised Proprietary article; part expenses and commission. Apply, 190/6, Office of this Paper.

**LADY**, Orthopaedic Fitter, good Shorthand Typist and Bookkeeper, desires similar position; well experienced and good references. Address, Box 49, Wheeler's Advertising Office, Manchester.

**ANALYTICAL** Chemist desires position as Manager; highest qualifications and practical experience in Manufacturing Essences, Flavours, Ethers, Essential Oils. 197/5, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, experienced, with good connection amongst Medical men and Chemists, open to represent first-class house; highest references. Address, "Statim" (192/24), Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, with first-class connection throughout the Kingdom, desires engagement with good Drug or Sundry house; excellent references. Address, "Energy" (193/38), Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** (disengaged end of year) is open to represent good Drug or Sundry house; connection, North, Midlands, and West; highest references; qualified. Replies, "Lozenge" (197/31), Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER** (26), who has had experience in the Glass Bottle and Druggists' Sundries, seeks situation; can put up, pack, and despatch orders, look after stock; good references, "Bicarb." (197/23), Office of this Paper.

**PERFUMER** and Toilet-soap Maker, having 17 years' experience with French and English firms, requires a permanency in a good Manufacturing House; unquestionable references. "A.", 133 Gloucester Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

**LABORATORY**.—Advertiser, who is well up in the manufacture of Galenicals and has a good all-round Wholesale experience, seeks situation where the services of a steady, energetic man would be appreciated. "S. D. H.," 186/17, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** (young, exceptional experience of manufacturing Chemistry) desires position as Manager of small Pharmaceutical Laboratory, or Assistant Manager where capability and steadiness are essential; excellent references. 195/25, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE** Sundries and Orthopaedic. Gentleman holding position as Manager and Secretary of provincial firm doing large business with Medical men would be glad of a change, home or abroad; good references. Address, Box 15, Wheeler's Advertising Office, Manchester.

## AGENCIES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**AGENCIES**.—Wanted, a firm of standing to undertake the Sole Agency in England for the Chemically Pure Glycerine of a well-known maker. Address in first instance, stating terms, to "Glycerine" (18/65), Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN**, with good connection, calling regularly on Chemists, Drug Stores, and Wholesale Drysalers throughout Lancashire, is open for one or two Commissions. 190/33, Office of this Paper.

**MIDLANDS**, Nottingham, Leicester, &c.; gentlemen open to negotiate with first-class houses in Sundries, Drugs, and Chemicals for sole agency; on commission; London references; 11 years' experience in first-class Drug House. 193/19, Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.*

Advertisers are reminded that if they wish replies to their Advertisements addressed to the Office of "The Chemist and Druggist" under a figure or nom de plume, to be forwarded, an extra charge of Sixpence is made, and such amount should be added to the remittance for the Advertisement. If letters are called for, no extra charge is made.

**McADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81 and 81A Lee Green.

**SHARES ON SALE** (free of commission and subject).—237 Canwal ordinary 8s. 7½d.; 200 G. B. Kent & Sons 5½ per cent. preference 20s. 9d.; 200 Peck Frean preference 21s. 3d.; £800 14ris 4 per cent. debentures £83 15s. per cent.; 100 Coverdale (Limited) ordinary, bid wanted; 120 A. J. White ordinary 3s. 3d., 100 preference 10s. 6d.; 100 Ilford ordinary 22s. 9d., 100 preference 20s. 9d.

**WANTED** (subject).—25 A. J. White preference 9s. 9d.; 100 Canwal preference 14s. 9d.; 20 Evans Lescher & Webb preference.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. References to Bankers and many Chemists with whom we do business.

**THE CHARLES E. SHOLES COMPANY,**

25 Broad Street, New York,

Desire Manufacturers of **CHEMICAL PRODUCTS** to submit samples and prices of articles suitable for the American market.

**TO CHEMISTS** desirous of adding an Optical Department.—Advertiser (M.P.S. and Mem. Brit. Optical Assoc.) gives instruction in Sight-testing at Chemists' own establishments. For terms, &c., apply 191/14, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMISTS** starting business should call or write to Bygrave & Sons, as we are prepared to fit any sized Chemist Shop in good style at the very lowest possible prices; special terms to small capitalists, no extra charge being made. Bygrave & Sons, Shopfitters, 289 City Road, London.

**SECONDHAND** Chemist's Fittings for Sale cheap, comprising hand-some Fitting, 12 ft. long, with range of 60 Drawers, Poison-cupboard, &c., Screen, Wall-case, Counter (glass front), Counter-case, Specie-jars, Carboys, &c. Rudduck & Co., Chemists' Fitters, 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

**5 GROSS** 1d. Hair-soap (carded), 5s. 3d. gross; 5 gross 2d. Insect-powders, 7s. gross; 10 gross Camomile Flowers and Pennyroyal, 4s. 6d. gross; 5 cwt. Linseed-meal, B.P., 13s. cwt.; 10 gross Eucalyptus Disinfecting-shells, 3s. 3d. gross; free on rail. "Vono" Company, West Street, Oldham.

**HIGH-CLASS SHOP-FITTINGS**, suitable for New Pharmacy or alteration; 14-ft. drug-fitting, mahogany-fronted drug-drawers, phototype labels, mahogany cornice, shelving, pilasters, plate mirror poison cupboard, £16 10s.; 7-ft. solid mahogany dispensing-screen, counter and sponge case, improved design, £16 16s.; 12-ft. solid mahogany and plate-glass counter, £9 10s.; 6-ft. mahogany wall-case, £7 15s.; 6-ft. bent-plate counter-case, with tooth-brush case centre, £6; all in excellent condition; ready for use.

**PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.**

**CHEMISTS' SHOP FIXTURES**.—Ranges of mahogany drawers with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing screens; counters with glass case fronts; wall-cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for chemists; second-hand; extensive stock; low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemist's Fitter, 14 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Illustrated catalogue free.

**SHOP FITTINGS**, Bottles, &c., at low prices; the entire Fittings of a Shop £35; 1 12-ft. Fixture Drawers, Lockers, Shelving and Cornice, £12; 12-ft. Mahogany drawers with glass labels and knobs, £8 10s.; 1 12-ft. Mahogany top counter, £4; 1 9-ft. £3 10s.; 1 6-ft. 45s.; 120 Stopped Rounds, 70s.; 120 ditto, with recessed glass labels, £8 18s.; 6-ft. bent glass front counter case, 90s.; 1 3-ft. ditto, 50s.; 1 6-ft. mirror centre dispensing screen, £5 10s.; 1 set of 3 plate glass shelves with bars and brackets to carry same, 40s.—**R. TOMLINSON & SONS**, Headquarters for New and Second-hand Fittings, Bond Street Birmingham.



## College Notes.

**FOOTBALL.**—A match was played on October 18 between teams representing the Manchester College of Pharmacy (Turner's) and the Northern College of Pharmacy (Clayton's). An even and interesting game resulted in a win for the former by four goals to two.

**EXETER SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.**—At the monthly meeting of the Governors of the Royal Albert Memorial, Exeter, on Monday, October 10, the College Committee reported that in view of the increasing demand for advanced instruction in pharmacy they had resolved that an advanced class in the Pharmacy School be started, and that the salary of Mr. H. Wippell Gadd be increased by 15%. Alderman J. G. Commin, moving the adoption of the report, said the Committee were glad to find that there is a demand for an advanced class in pharmacy, and the Governors would be wise in establishing one. Councillor Perry seconded, and the report was unanimously adopted.

**HABITAT MAP.**—Mr. H. Wootton, the Principal of the London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, S.W., has done a service to pharmacy students by publishing a new habitat map of drugs. Previous maps are either out of print or out of date, and a new map was much wanted. On the London College map the geographical source of some 250 articles of the materia medica is indicated, and by an ingenious reference system the map is not crowded with the names, and yet there is no difficulty in readily tracing the source of any particular drug. The map is lithographed on a sheet 27 by 20 inches, and is obtainable from the College at 2s.

**EDINBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.**—Mr. W. B. Cowie, the principal of this school, some years ago acquired the premises in Clyde Street, in which he started his school. It is one of Edinburgh's old residential houses, in a district whose literary and artistic associations are historic. The success of Mr. Cowie's work made removal or extension inevitable, but with the permission of the City Council the latter has proved the path of least resistance. He has recently completed the addition of two floors to the building, and he has made the top floor a chemical laboratory. This has excellent top light, and the floor has been fitted in quite modern style. The floor beneath is devoted to botany classrooms, and here are arranged the unique collection of botanico-anatomical drawings prepared by the principal himself. This rearrangement of two important departments has enabled Mr. Cowie to give increased space for practical work in pharmacy, and the conveniences for the students generally have been enhanced. The new prospectus, which we recently referred to, contains illustrations of the new departments.

## WHERE TO STUDY.

THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS are advertising in this issue:

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Burlington Correspondence College, 8 Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.

Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy, West Richmond Street, Edinburgh.

Manchester College, 225A and 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Nottingham School of Pharmacy, 13 Victoria Street, Nottingham.

**DRUG-TAKING.**—While we know positively that drug-taking is increasing to an alarming extent in our midst, nothing is being done to check the mischief. Any man or woman can at this moment procure the deadliest stimulants and opiates in London without the slightest difficulty. Indeed, they are openly exposed to view on the counters of our chemists, they are freely prescribed by doctors, and so skilfully are they now "put up" that it is quite possible to resort to them in public unobserved. Everything is in tabloid form nowadays, and no one suspects, therefore, that trional, or cocaine, or sulphonal, or any of the other drugs that work havoc with the human brain and body, is contained in the little lozenge so easily consumed. Of course, some indulge in the inhalation of chloroform and ether and the use of the morphia syringe; but these are few, and, comparatively speaking, easier to deal with, seeing that they can be more readily detected than those who, being slaves to the drug-habit, indulge it by the secret means of the tabloid or in the form of patent medicine—"Ambrosia," in the "World."

## MINERAL-WATER MAKERS AND THE SUGAR-TAX.

ON Thursday afternoon, October 20, at a meeting of the National Union of Mineral-water Makers, held at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, Alderman Richard Johnson, J.P. (Wigan), President, in the chair, it was decided, almost unanimously, "That this meeting, representing 3,000 manufacturers of England and Wales, pledges itself to oppose any Parliamentary candidates (irrespective of politics) who will not vote for the repeal of the sugar-tax." The subsequent discussion, which was joined in by delegates from Manchester, Dover, Liverpool, Sunderland, Bristol, South Wales, London, Brighton, and elsewhere, showed that a great injustice had been done this trade, as well as the jam and confectionery trades, by the sugar-tax; and the majority agreed that "bread-and-cheese was paramount to politics." The President said that, notwithstanding the fine weather of the present year, the trade of the mineral-water maker had been bad; and in face of that the manufacturers were not able to raise their prices in order to meet the increased cost of sugar. It was further agreed to get a census of all persons employed in the mineral-water and bottle and box making industries, so as to ascertain the exact political strength which may be brought to bear upon the question.

## THE CHEMIST.

IN nearly all big cities, and in London more especially, the chemist of to-day is a "chemist" in name only.

That is to say, he deals in most commodities ordinarily required by the average householder; and, in accordance with the traditions of his trade, charges from 50 to 500 per cent. more for his wares than does the grocer, the oilman, the haberdasher, etc., whose business he filches.

In the price-list of a big retail firm now lying before me, for instance, I find quoted, among other things, bird-seed, tinned soup, bath bricks, ham-frills, jams, cayenne pepper, honey, teas, truffles, prunes, coffee, brushes and brooms of all kinds, crystallised fruits, and boot-polish.

The fairly well-to-do housewife frequently goes to the chemist for these things, because she is under the impression that, although his prices are high, she is getting a better class of articles; whereas, as a rule, they are bought from the same wholesale houses that serve the humble back-street oilman or the little corner general shop.

It is in regard to drugs, however, that the chemist piles on prices in a way that certainly calls for protest.

For example, the material for making a dozen children's teething-powders, retailing at a shilling or eighteenpence, costs less than a penny. Bicarbonate of soda, which is worth wholesale about tenpence a stone, is sold by the chemist for sixpence a pound. An ordinary tannin throat-gargle will cost perhaps twopence, including the bottle, and is charged to the customer at one shilling or one-and-sixpence.

Lime-water is usually retailed at about sixpence a quart, although a single pennyworth of lime will make hundreds of gallons of it. This is probably the only substance dealt in by any trader, the sale of which is practically all profit. But as much as 1,500 and 2,000 per cent. is made by chemists on a variety of other compounds in common use.

Many lozenges and jujubes, for instance, which he retails at ninepence and tenpence an ounce, cost wholesale less than fourpence a pound; and on most perfumes (provided they are not proprietary brands) there is almost as exorbitant a margin of gain. Pilules and other "homœopathics"—to use the recognised trade term—constitute another "good line," from the chemist's point of view, nostrums which cost him two or three shillings wholesale being retailed at as many pounds.

Also, it is averred by those who know, there is a darker side to the business. Innocuous mixtures are palmed off on women at a guinea a bottle, and guaranteed to produce certain results. Cheap and inefficacious drugs are substituted for those which are called for, so as to lead the sufferer back again to the shop, when some special nostrum of the proprietor is pressed upon the unwary. The sale of really valuable remedies—such as antipyrine for instance—is discouraged, solely because there is "no profit" to be made out of them. "Turkey" rhubarb that never saw the Sultan's country is substituted for the real thing. Sedlitz powders are sold at all sorts of fancy prices, whereas there should be one price only for them, seeing that the British Pharmacopœia insists upon their containing precisely the same ingredients, both as to quality and quantity.

[The above particularly silly article appears in a paper called "T. A. T." It is one of a "Startling Series. Tricks of the Trade. By our Special Commissioner." The paltriness of this special effort, and the obvious intention to get sensation, exclude even protest.]



## BUSINESS IN BRIEF.

(Extracted chiefly from Consular Reports.)

THERE are 56 acres under camphor-cultivation in Ceylon. The imports of drugs and chemicals into Barbados during 1903 amounted in value to 3,557*l*.

THE exports of cassia lignea from Canton during 1903 amounted to 65,751 cwt., against 58,857 cwt. in 1902.

ESSENTIAL OILS weighing 406,540 lbs. were exported from China during 1903, against 580,400 lbs. during 1902.

THE imports of drugs and medicines into Cephalonia during 1903 amounted in value to 2,500*l*., against 1,750*l*. during 1902.

THE imports of sulphate of copper into Cephalonia (Greece) during 1903 amounted in value to 1,300*l*., against 1,125*l*. in 1902.

AMONG the exports from Milan during 1903 were 145 tons of chemical-products and medicines, compared with 115 tons in 1902.

THE imports of apothecaries' wares into Mauritius during 1903 amounted in value to Rs. 114,536, against Rs. 114,238 during 1902.

THE exports of olive oil from Spain during 1903 amounted to 49,616,000 kilos., against 58,261,000 kilos. in 1902 and 19,803,000 kilos. in 1901.

AMONG the exports from Candia (Crete) during 1903 were olive oil valued at 40,500*l*., honey 500*l*., almonds 1,000*l*., soap 22,200*l*., and beeswax 400*l*.

THE IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS into Natal during the first half of 1904 amounted to 85,000*l*., against 99,000*l*. for the corresponding period of 1903.

THE EXPORTS OF STAR-ANISED OIL from Wuchow during 1903 amounted to 825 cwt., against 1,244 cwt. for 1902. The average from 1898 to 1902 was 514 cwt.

MERCURY to the extent of 27 tons, and valued at 7,322*l*., was imported into the port of Yokohama during 1903, against 25 tons, valued at 6,988*l*., during 1902.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS (including medicinal preparations) valued at 37,000*l*. were imported into the Orange River Colony during 1904, against a similar amount in 1903.

DURING the first quarter of this year the imports of drugs and chemicals into the Transvaal amounted to 104,000*l*., against 188,000*l*. for the corresponding period of 1903.

THE IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS into Southern Rhodesia during the year ended March 31, 1904, amounted to 18,000*l*., against 15,000*l*. for the corresponding period of 1903.

THE PORT OF WUCHOW exported 34,724 cwt. of liquid indigo during 1903, compared with 19,293 cwt. during 1902. It mostly went to Canton for use at the Fatshan dyeworks.

A RECENT FRENCH CUSTOMS CIRCULAR contains a copy of a Presidential decree fixing the quantities of vanilla allowed to be imported at a reduced rate into France from the New Hebrides at 4,000 kilos.

ONE of the chief industries in the island of Crete is the manufacture of common soap, which is exported chiefly to Greece and to Constantinople, a certain quantity, however, being also sent to Marseilles.

AN Austrian Consular report on the trade of Smyrna during 1903 states that drugs and medicines were chiefly supplied by Germany; those obtained from Great Britain, France, and Italy being patent medicines.

DURING 1903 the smelting-works of Messrs. Girones & Henrich at Badalona, Spain, produced 2,350 tons of white powdered arsenic, which, with the exception of 43 tons, was exported at a very profitable price.

THERE WERE TWENTY-FOUR FACTORIES engaged in the manufacture of chemical substances in the Odessa Prefecture during 1903. Between them they employed 621 hands, and the value of the output was 280,137*l*.

THE EXPORTS OF STICKLAC from Bangkok during 1903 amounted to 391 tons (17,731*l*.), against 468 tons (19,545*l*.) during 1902; 77 per cent. went in transit to Singapore, and the balance to Denmark and France.

THE IMPORTS OF CHEMICAL-PRODUCTS into Madagascar during 1903 amounted in value to 345,261*l*., against 406,482*l*. during 1902. The exports included beeswax valued at 556,018*l*., compared with 789,519*l*. during 1902.

THE exportation of gum arabic from Suez during 1903 was 4,052 tons, valued at 92,791*l*. This shows a decrease of 643 tons, valued at 14,466*l*., less than the previous year. Nearly one-fourth of the above quantity was shipped to France, the remainder being distributed among Germany, America, and the United Kingdom.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., valued at 272,223*l*. were imported into Yokohama in 1903, compared with 283,543*l*. for the previous year. Among them were 693,652 lbs. of carbolic

acid, 415,331 gals. of alcohol, 34,392 lbs. of bismuth subnit., 5,877*l*. worth of cocaine, 284,449 lbs of glycerin, 5,445 lbs. of santolin, 6,535,198 lbs. of soda ash, 2,739,957 lbs. of bicarbonate of soda, and 4,856,331 lbs. of caustic soda.

A RETURN of imports entered at the Custom-house at Milan shows that 1,673 tons of chemicals were imported last year, against 1,541 tons in 1902. Our share of the business was only 91 tons, against 32 tons; Germany supplying 1,270 tons, against 1,102 tons. Of soap and perfumery 161 tons were imported, against 192 tons in 1902. Here, again, the U.K. share was 21 tons, against 81 tons from Germany and 57 tons from France.

## THE ART OF DISPENSING.

THE first edition of this work was published in September, 1888, and so well was it appreciated that five large editions were issued within two years. Six reprints of the fifth edition were issued up to April, 1898, and in 1900 a sixth edition, revised and enlarged by Peter MacEwan, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, was published. Another edition being required, the opportunity has been taken to thoroughly revise the text and introduce factors and formulae which have been accumulating. The chapter on new remedies has been entirely re-cast, with the idea of increasing its usefulness to dispensers and pharmacists generally. The number of articles dealt with in this chapter has been increased from 250 to 599. The character of the book as a manual for students of pharmacy has been carefully maintained, and forty sets of prescriptions given by the Pharmaceutical Examiners in London and Edinburgh have been included. This new and enlarged edition is bound in strong black buckram, gilt-lettered, and published at 6s., or post free 6s. 4*d*. It can be obtained from the following wholesale houses:

Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Bethnal Green, N.E.  
Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited), Liverpool.  
Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), London.  
Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.  
Bleasdale (Limited), York.  
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Canongate, Edinburgh.  
W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool, and  
60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.  
John Gower, Waterloo, near Liverpool.  
Hall, Forster & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh.  
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds.  
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, London.  
R. Hovenden & Sons (Limited), London.  
John Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
H. K. Lewis, Gower Street, W.C.  
S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.  
May, Roberts & Co., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.  
F. Newbery & Sons (Limited), 27 Charterhouse Square, E.C.  
W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen.  
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh.  
Potter & Clarke, 60 Artillery Lane, E.  
Raines, Clark & Co., Edinburgh.  
Raines & Co., York.  
J. Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, W.  
Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham.  
Sutton & Co., Chiswell Street, E.C.  
John Thompson (Limited), Liverpool.  
Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), Victoria Bridge, Manchester.  
Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), London.  
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry.

### Australia:

The offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and most of the wholesale houses.

### Canada:

Evans & Sons, Montreal and Toronto.

### South Africa:

C. E. Gardiner & Co. (Limited), Port Elizabeth.  
Aeynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town.  
Lennon (Limited), Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, etc.  
P. J. Petersen & Co., Cape Town.  
Turner & Co., Maritzburg.

### United States:

McKesson & Robbins, New York.

Published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word with name and address. 1d. per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulae, Addresses Wanted and Articles Wanted.

**DEPOSIT.**—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount which is payable by the purchaser.

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.**

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

Secondhand spice-mill (Bartlett) to be fixed to standard, in good condition, with handle and flywheel; list price about £2; what offers? KERNICK & SON (LIMITED), Cardiff.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Will exchange *P. J. F.*, 1904, for *C. D. F.* WOVENDEN, Chemist, Sale.

What offers? Bound volumes, in good condition, *Chemist and Druggist*, 1886 (2 vols.), 1887 (2 vols.), 1888 (2 vols.), 1889; also *Diary*, 1902. Apply, 189/32, Office of this Paper.

"*Pharmacopœia*," '98, 5s. 6d.; Ince, 3s.; Southall, 4s.; Muter's "Analysis," 4s.; Pereira's, 2s. 9d.; Thornton's "Physiography," 1s. 6d.; all recent; carriage paid. "STATIM," 8 Auckland Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Thirty 1-lb. bottles ferri et quin. cit., 5s. 10d., post free 6s. HARTLE, Chemist, Hauley.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

50s. Lancaster "Filmograph," with plate-adaptor and slide; price 30s.; new condition. COUSINS, Buckfastleigh.

Microscope,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. objectives, bull's-eye condenser, live-box, &c., price £3 5s., cost £5 15s. WILLIAMS, Exeter Street, Plymouth.

Microscopes.—Southall's Examiner,  $\frac{1}{4}$  1-in. objective, as new, 55s.; another,  $\frac{1}{2}$  objective, 25s.; another, massive all-brass, mechanical stage,  $\frac{1}{2}$  objective, £5. DIXON, Chemist, Aston Cross, Birmingham.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

Three nests drawers, fittings, carboys (2), shelves, glass mirrors, &c. SMITH, 2 Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.

400 recess labelled bottles and 200 jars; 1s. each, cost over double. BUTTERWORTH, 180 Moss Lane East, Manchester.

Two carboys, pear shape, 6 gals.; outside lamp, Maw's fig. 2799; no reasonable offer refused. PEAKE, Chemist, Barret.

Dispensing-scales, French scales, dispensing-counter (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, with cased screen above). JUNE, Parliament Road, Middlesbrough.

Mahogany wall-fixture, 12 ft., having poison-cupboard with mirrored door, shelving, 62 drawers (glass knobs), panelled mirror, cornice over all; a most handsome fixture; £9 complete. HORTON, Woburn Sands.

Fittings to be sold, cheap.—Drawers, 9 ft. 3 in., mahogany fronts, gold labels, glass knobs, 2 shelves, and cornice; 10 doz. gold-label shop-rounds, 40, 30, 20 oz.; mahogany-top counter; 2 small counters, with drawers; small case; carboy and stand. DRURY, Norton, Malton.

## PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2s. 3d. Ferroleum; what offers? BENSON, Chemist, Wigan.

Daisy, 10s. 1d. dozen, post paid, cash with order. MEYLER, Milford Haven.

## SHARES.

Shares for sale.—See Miscellaneous column (p. 67).

For sale, 50 G. B. Kent preference, at 20s. 9d., including cost of transfer. 193/26, Office of this Paper.

Twenty £1 five-per-cent. preference shares in Southall Bros. & Barclay; offers. 192/27, Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

12 tooth-forceps, nearly new, in plush-lined mahogany case, approval, £2 10s.; Gridiron ether-saturator, perfect, little used, 30s. LEYLAND, 46 Fenton Street, Rochdale.

Counter-case, bent plate, 3 ft. long, shelf, £1, as new;  $\frac{1}{2}$  plate "Le Merveilleux," cost 42s., 21s.;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate "Special Instantograph," cost 50s., 35s. "PHOTO" (193/8), Office of this Paper.

## WANTED.

Rapid sifter and mixer, about 28 or 56 lbs. BENSON, Chemist, Wigan.

Books for Spectacle-makers' Company's exam. 191/3, Office of this Paper.

3d., 6d. Diamond dyes. List, &c., to ROGERS, Chemist, Wallasey, Cheshire.

Old artificial teeth bought; cash by return post. DENT, 298 Battersea Park Road, London.

A few bottles Welch's invalid-port; good condition; cheap. MORRIS, Chemist, Clipping Norton.

Wall-fitting (48 in. long, 100 high), 1-gal. show-bottles, glass shelves. MANSION, Ashford, Middlesex.

Small optician's cabinet, Marvel spray, Keene's corn-cure. State cash prices, BENSON, Chemist, Barrow-in-Furness.

Recent editions only.—Atfield, Benthall, B.P., Everett, Ganot, Green, Greenish, Ince, Knight, Lawson, Lucas, Martindale (latest), Muter, Newth, Perkin-Kipping, Pereira's "Selecta," Remsen, Southall, Squire, Whitla, Watson-Will, C. & D. publications, "Pharmacopœia"; cash on receipt prepaid parcels. GOWEN, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

## SHARES WANTED.

Evans Leecher's preference shares; also Southall's ditto. Lowest price to YOUNG, 67 Wells Road, Bristol.





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#### AS AN OFFICIAL ORGAN

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of NINETEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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#### CRYSTALLISING BUSINESS.

SINCE our last issue there has been authoritative official testimony in regard to what we said respecting revived trade early next year. This specially refers to South Africa, but there can be little doubt that the influence of this gold-producing centre will be widely felt. We advise advertisers to mark this for their announcements in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1905. This is now in the crystallisation stage, and the product promises to be an advance even upon 1904. Every subscriber to the *C. & D.* at home and abroad whose subscription is in force on December 1 will get a copy of the *Diary*, so that it will reach a circle of buyers more influential in point of numbers, and more varied in character and location of business, than is possible through any other medium of the kind. It will pay advertisers to devote a good slice of their year's appropriation to the *Diary*, because it will create business every day of the year, and in all parts of the world. There is little time to lose now, and instructions should be sent to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., by early mail.

#### Summary.

*British Exhibitors of chemical and pharmaceutical products at the St. Louis Exhibition have done well. We publish a list of awards as far as known up to the time of going to press. This is confined to the above-named section (p. 677).*

SOME PARTICULARS of the Parisian cancer-cure controversy are given on p. 675.

PEARS' SOAP brought the makers a profit of more than 60,000*l.* last year (p. 683).

A NEW APPARATUS for administering olive oil in constipation is figured on page 696.

A FRENCH PHARMACIST finds that milk is being adulterated with emulsified fats (p. 674).

SOME interesting facts about vanilla and other Pacific products will be found on page 688.

NITRIC ACID applied to a boy's hand for the cure of warts resulted in the loss of a finger (p. 673).

AN INTERIM REPORT on South African freights has just been issued by the Colonial Office (p. 689).

WE tell on page 682 of some of the novelties that are being shown at the Brewers' Exhibition this week (p. 682).

MONAZITE SAND was found in Southern Nigeria last year, and a survey is now to be made of the northern territory (p. 672).

A FAREWELL BANQUET to Sir William Ramsay on his return home was given at Brooklyn a fortnight since. We report it on page 676.

"XRAYSER" discourses of the reign of the apostrophe and the origin of Gregory's powder and Fowler's solution of arsenic (p. 685).

THE manufacturer of "Xl-All" insecticide tells in a horticultural paper of the "tricks of the Pharmaceutical Society" (p. 688).

AMERICAN SULPHUR has been shipped to Europe, with the result that Sicilian producers are excited about it. The shipments are not surplus (p. 687).

THE boiling-point of chloroform is somewhere between 61° C. and 61.5° C., which Mr. D. B. Dott thinks accurate enough for all practical purposes (p. 703).

SOME impressions of pharmacy in the United States are contributed by a chemist who has just returned from a five-weeks' visit to that country (p. 694).

PROSECUTIONS under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are reported from Swindon. The drugs sold were reduced iron, liquor potassæ, and tartaric acid (p. 696).

THE QUESTION as to whether the introduction of an ailment-name into a possessive-case title will make the article liable to stamp-duty is discussed on pp. 686 and 687.

OUR TOWN TRAVELLER again reports on the Christmas and winter novelties which he has discovered in his walks round metropolitan houses. They are described on p. 679.

THE National Union of Mineral-water Makers have pledged themselves to oppose any Parliamentary candidates who will not vote for the repeal of the sugar-tax (Col. Supp.).

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE are beginning to be particular about the disclosure on known, admitted, and approved remedies sold without stamp-duty. Not only must it be absolute but it must not be concealed (p. 687).

THE refractometer-test for otto of rose is not, says Mr. W. H. Simmons, sufficiently reliable as a decisive criterion of purity. He proves this by observations on pure and intentionally adulterated ottos, which are recorded in a paper on p. 703.

TIMOTHY WHITE COMPANY (LIMITED) has been registered, with a capital of 170,000*l.*, to take over and continue the well-known South Coast drug-business. Mr. White, while taking his managers into the directorate, retains absolute control so long as he holds half the shares (p. 683).

THE C.O.D. PROPOSAL bulks largely in Association reports this week. They are almost uniformly against the proposal (p. 690). The great meeting at Bolton last week unanimously decided against it, Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., stating that this is the view of provincial parliamentarians (p. 672).

COMPLAINTS of dull business are rife this week, although prices of most staples are well maintained. English refined camphor has advanced 1*d.*, and prices of opium are 6*d.* dearer all round. Lycopodium is soaring upwards, and crude carbolic acid, ammonia sulphate, and Cochin ginger are firmer. Gentian and quinine are easier. New-crop saffron is lower. A fractional advance took place at the cinchona-auction on Tuesday, and at the vanilla-auctions the offerings were bought in owing to the firmness of importers (p. 699).

## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, October 25, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, November 5. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The analysis announced above forms the opening exercise in our analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*. The competition for the tournament prizes announced in our issue of September 24 is open to all pharmaceutical students who have not passed the Major examination in Great Britain or the Licence examination in Ireland. Students who adopt a *nom de plume* must adhere to it throughout the tournament.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

The only sample of drugs taken in Herefordshire last quarter was one of flowers of sulphur, and that was genuine.

In a window-dressing competition held at Ashford (Kent) last week, in connection with the local Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Walker & Harris, chemists, Bank Street, made a particularly effective display, and were very highly commended.

At a meeting of Bermondsey Borough Council on October 18, a letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that, subject to the production of proper vouchers to the district auditor, they had sanctioned the expenditure of 3*l.* 12*s.* for diarrhœa-mixture supplied to poor persons during the autumn of 1903.

The Society of Chemist-Opticians are arranging for their first evening lecture to take place in November. The lecture, which is to be illustrated by lantern-slides, is on the use of the retinoscope and ophthalmoscope in detecting diseases of the eye. It is hoped that the meeting will be held in the Lecture Theatre of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., but definite information cannot yet be given.

### C.O.D.

At Bolton, on October 13, a meeting of representatives of a large number of commercial organisations was held under the auspices of the National Chamber of Trade, in oppo-

sition to the establishment of the cash-on-delivery post. Resolutions (one of them supported by Mr. McMillan, of the Chemists' Defence Association) were passed declaring that a scheme by which the Post Office would deliver goods and collect the money was not warranted by public opinion; that it would add little or nothing to the convenience of people; and would tend to encourage fraud. It was agreed to endeavour to obtain an interview with the Postmaster-General, who would be urged to withdraw the proposal in the interests of the public and the commercial community. Mr. Louis Sinclair, M.P., and Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., were among the speakers, the latter saying that most of the country members are opposed to the scheme.

A largely-attended meeting of the tradesmen of Henley-in-Arden was held on Monday evening, October 17, when it was unanimously resolved to memorialise the Postmaster-General and also the M.P. for the division, expressing strong disapproval of the scheme. In order that the protest might be more effective, a committee (of which Mr. T. R. Perkins, chemist, is a member) was appointed to arrange for a canvass of the town, so as to obtain as many signatures as possible from ratepayers not actually engaged in business. It was also unanimously decided that each one should send a postcard expressing strong objection to the proposal, which would reach the Postmaster-General on the morning of November 1.

### Searching for Monazite Sand.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorised the conduct of a mineral survey of Nigeria, under the supervision of Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Institute. The work commenced at the end of last year in Southern Nigeria and will this year be extended to the Northern territory. One of the most interesting results of the first year's work in Southern Nigeria is the discovery of monazite sand, resembling that found in Brazil and used in the manufacture of incandescent gas-mantles. Should further exploration reveal the existence of considerable quantities of these monazite sands the matter will be of much importance to the Protectorate as well as to the commerce of this country.

### Contracts.

An additional list of contracts is appended:

Darlington Workhouse.—Mr. W. F. Burdekin, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Hemsworth Rural Isolation Hospital.—Mr. G. Hodgson, chemist and druggist, for disinfectants.

Hereford Corporation.—Mr. W. Warburton, chemist and druggist, of High Town, Hereford, for drugs.

Isle of Thanet Isolation Hospital.—Mr. G. F. Fox, of Ramsgate, chemist for the half-year.

On October 19 the Shoreditch Guardians decided to place the orders for drugs for the public dispensary not included in the annual drug-contract with Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C.

### Masonic.

The Pilgrim Lodge, 258, the only lodge on the English roll which works in the German language, celebrated its entry on the 126th year of its existence in the Temple, Freemasons' Hall, on October 12, when it was presided over by Mr. Otto Helmer, its Worshipful Master. The company numbered some 180 brethren, among them being several distinguished Masons from the Fatherland, and also grand officers of the Grand Lodge of England, notably Sir. E. Letchworth, G.S., Major Woodall, P.G.T., and Mr. R. Clay Sudlow.

### The Morphine-habit.

At Blackburn on October 12, Frederick Lewis Draper, chemist and druggist, Audley, was remanded for a week on a remarkable charge of attempted suicide. The previous night he entered the boiler-house of Rishton Mill, and asked to be allowed to warm himself. It was noticed he was wet, and he said he had been trying to drown himself, but was too good a swimmer. He had also cut his throat. He had been taking morphine, and, discontinuing its use, his nerves gave way.

### The Sale of Chlorodyne.

At an inquest held at Folkestone on October 14, on the body of a woman, named Brice, the wife of a fisherman, the medical evidence showed that when the doctor was called in



the deceased was unconscious and suffering from chloroform and morphine poisoning. A niece of the deceased, a little girl twelve years old, stated that her aunt sent her to the shop of the Timothy White Company, chemists, with a paper. She handed in the paper and received a bottle, which she took back to the deceased. Edward Crisp, assistant at the Timothy White Company's establishment, deposed to serving the girl with chlorodyne. He did not make any entry in the poisons-book. The Coroner commented strongly on the fact that Crisp had not taken the necessary precaution as required by the Sale of Poisons Act. The jury returned a verdict of death from an overdose of chlorodyne while of unsound mind, and expressed a wish that the Coroner should censure Crisp, which he accordingly did.

#### Laudanum for Children.

At an inquest held at Sheffield on October 17, on the bodies of twin children, thirteen months old, of a man named Cantrill, a woman named Smith stated in evidence that she had seen the mother of the children give them medicine—as much as six teaspoonfuls at a time to each child. She believed that the mixture given to the children contained laudanum, and she had advised the mother to stop giving it to them. The children vomited and suffered severely from diarrhoea. Dr. Godfrey Carter said the cause of death was malnutrition due either to improper food or improper drugs. The mixture given was the most harmful he had ever heard of. The mother of the deceased children, Mrs. Cantrill, frankly admitted having used the mixture to quiet the children. The mixture contained “a pennyworth of Turkey rhubarb, a pennyworth of manna, and a pennyworth of laudanum.” She did not put in the other two ingredients suggested by the friend who advised its use—anisese and magnesia. She had given the children as many as four teaspoonfuls with the morning meal. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, and found that the mother acted in ignorance, although guilty of negligence, but not criminal negligence. Both parents were censured.

#### The Missing Young Chemist.

Mr. E. C. Perry, chemist, Basingstoke, informs us that the whereabouts of his son is still a mystery. The Dublin pharmacist who thought the young man had called upon him has supplied a specimen of the caller's handwriting, and Mr. Perry is satisfied that it is not his son's.

#### A Warning Note.

Mr. Arthur Walter Halsted, pharmaceutical chemist, Shepton Mallet, is being victimised by a man who has called on chemists in the northern and eastern counties, saying that he is Mr. Halsted. The impostor tells a pitiful tale, and the last time he was heard of was at Cambridge. Any others who have a call from the man should give the police a hint that he is a vagrant.

#### Fire.

A disastrous fire occurred at Blyth on October 16, which resulted in the destruction of fifteen business premises and did damage to the extent of about 25,000*l.* Among the businesses involved was that of Messrs. Inman & Co., chemists, in Waterloo Road.

#### Alleged Mistake of a Herbalist.

An extraordinary case of poisoning occurred at Shrewsbury on October 16, by which a young lady almost lost her life as the result of, it is said, the mistake of a herbalist. Miss Eva Jones, who is employed at a local draper's, owing to indisposition was advised to take some “herb-tea.” Her brother-in-law, who had previously taken the “tea” with beneficial results, went to a herbalist's shop to obtain a fresh supply of the herbs, and it is stated that the herbalist inadvertently supplied a poisonous plant. This happened during the previous week, and it is said that the herbalist quickly discovered his mistake, but was unable to trace the purchaser. Miss Jones took some of the mixture on Sunday last and immediately became ill. Two medical men were summoned and administered the usual remedies, and although still in a critical condition there are hopes of her recovery.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

Eleven deaths from poisons (four from unscheduled poisons) are reported as having occurred during the week, three being misadventures. Carbolic acid killed John

Robert Pinkney, a South Shields coal-trimmer, and Charles Winfield, a Derby labourer. Winfield obtained three-pennyworth of carbolic acid from Mr. A. Daykin Turner, chemist, Kedelston Road, stating that he wanted it as a disinfectant.—An accidental overdose of laudanum was responsible for the death of Lieutenant Dare Reade at his chambers in Pall Mall, and a man at Sutton Coldfield poisoned himself with the same drug. William Thomas Pitt, of Oldham, by misadventure drank a mixture containing 80 grains of chloral, and died. A woman obtained some rat-poison from Mr. W. C. Crane, chemist and druggist, Sutton Coldfield, took it, and died. The unscheduled poisons used were liquid ammonia, caustic alkali, and spirit of salt; the last-named being responsible for two deaths. The spirit-of-salt victims—John Saunders, of Islington, and a man named Parkin, of Tottenham—were both suicides. At the inquest on the Islington man the Coroner (Dr. Danford Thomas) said that for some inexplicable reason it was possible to obtain spirit of salt at an oilshop without any label on the bottle, while if it was bought at a chemist's shop it had to be labelled “Poison.” He did not know why the same regulation should not apply as in the case of carbolic acid.—The ammonia was taken in mistake for gin by Mr. H. T. Smith, of Ecclesfield. At West Bromwich a furniture-polisher, named Thomas Clarke, took caustic alkali with suicidal intentions, and died of shock from an extensive destruction of the stomach.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following is the pass-list of the recent examinations:

*Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.*—T. Kearney, T. Kennedy, H. P. Stack, J. T. Doyle, P. Brooke-Kelly, J. O'Brien. Thirteen candidates failed.

*Registered Druggist Examination.*—F. W. Dodds, R. Elder, E. J. Hendley, Mary Moore, A. Poots. Nine candidates failed.

#### Personal.

Mr. Chas. J. B. Dunlop, M.P.S.I., proprietor of P. Merrin & Co.'s medical establishment, Camden Street, Dublin, has passed with honours the Second Professional examination in medicine of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ireland.

#### Apothecary's Resignation.

Mr. M. S. Philson, pharmaceutical chemist, has resigned his appointment as apothecary to the Tyrone and Fermanagh Asylum, and Mr. T. J. MacAdam has been temporarily installed in his place. It is suggested that the office be abolished and an assistant-surgeon appointed.

#### Drug-tenders Wanted.

The Governors of the Mayo County Infirmary will on November 5 consider tenders for medicine and medical appliances.

The Governors of Stevens Hospital, Dublin, invite tenders for the supply of drugs for twelve months. Tenders to be sent in by October 24.

#### Nitric Acid for Warts.

At Lurgan County Court on October 14, a boy, named Victor Duke, brought an action, through his mother, to recover 20*l.* from Messrs. Watson & Sandford, chemists, Portadown, for injuries caused by the application of nitric acid to warts. It was alleged that the nitric acid was guaranteed as a safe cure for warts, but one of the boy's fingers was so injured that it had to be amputated. The assistant who supplied the acid told the boy to apply it to the wart by means of the cork, and Judge Kisbey, in dismissing the case, held that the fact that this method was advised was sufficient warning to the mother to exercise due care in the use of the cure.

#### Guardians' News.

Mr. White, Sligo, is asking the Kells Board of Guardians to pay 3*l.* 7*s.* for unreturned empties, the Newry Guardians are asked for 13*l.* 19*s.* on the same account, and against the Strokestown Union the claim is 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Messrs. Golden & Co., Birr, have furnished the Birr Guardians with an account for 10*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* for unreturned

empties, and the Guardians have agreed to ask the L.G.B. to sanction payment.

Dr. Fox, of the Mullingar Union, wrote to the Guardians that as surgical instruments are not made in Ireland they must be obtained from England, but he interprets the Guardians' wishes as being that he is only to be supplied with Irish-made instruments. The Clerk said there are two makers of repute in Dublin.

The Clones Guardians have agreed to accept Sir Charles Cameron's offer to do the analytical work of the Union for an inclusive fee of 10*l.* Formerly Sir Charles was paid 8*l.* and extras.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Accidentally Poisoned.

At Peebles on October 13, Christina Brotherston, a domestic servant, took by mistake salt of sorrel instead of Epsom salts before retiring to rest, and was found dead in bed on the following morning.

The three-year-old son of an Aberdeen plasterer, named Stephen, obtained some poisonous liquid for fumigating plants from his father's greenhouse. The child drank a quantity, and died a very short time afterwards.

### Glasgow Notes.

Messrs. Lindsay Scott & Co. are still agents for Aërotors (Limited).

The buildings erected at the University to accommodate the new chemical and physical laboratories have incurred the vitriolic æsthetic censure of the local artistic fraternity.

An East-end chemist advertises in his window his own special cure for gout. As the neighbourhood is an exclusively working-class one, the popularity of the cure seems doubtful.

The suburb of Mount Florida, which has hitherto had only one chemist and one medical man, has suddenly been invaded by eight medical men who are beginning practice, and two of these are about to open a large double shop, in which a chemist's business will be conducted.

Several chemists are already making effective window-displays of photo Christmas cards. Window-dressing is now becoming the rule, even in fashionable West-end pharmacies. A recent inspection in all parts of the city shows that the chemist's business is growing more mixed every year, and also that private proprietaries are being powerfully pushed.

### East Coast Notes.

Mr. James Jack, F.L.S., pharmaceutical chemist, Arbroath, is to erect a new aerated-water factory at the back of his premises, 100 High Street.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chancellor of the St. Andrews University, opened the new School of Medicine at Dundee on Monday. A number of chemists took advantage of the invitation to inspect the school. The *Materia Medica* department under the charge of Professor Marshall was of most interest to the trade and seemed very complete.

At Aberdeen on October 14, David Henry Wood (31), residing in Edinburgh, pleaded guilty before Sheriff Begg to having, while acting as commercial traveller to the Vinolia Company (Limited), London, embezzled a sum of 11*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which he had received from customers in Aberdeen. Mr. G. A. Wilson, solicitor, who appeared for accused, stated that as traveller for the company he received a weekly wage of 2*l.*, with 3*l.* per week for expenses. The latter sum was insufficient to cover his outlays, so that the money he embezzled was to pay for his expenses. The Sheriff said he could not accept this as an excuse for the crime, and sentenced Wood to a month's imprisonment.

### Public Notices.

Claimants against the estate of the late Mr. John Borland, chemist and druggist, Kilmarnock, are requested to lodge their claims by October 31 with Messrs. J. J. Sturrock & Co., 72 John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock.

Mr. James McInroy, chemist, 16 Montrose Terrace, Edinburgh, having granted a trust-deed in favour of Mr. James G. Reid, solicitor, 12 Queen Street, Edinburgh, for

behalf of his creditors, all parties having claims against James McInroy and all parties indebted to him are requested to lodge their claims and make their payments to Messrs. Reid & Crow, solicitors, 12 Queen Street, Edinburgh, by October 25.

### A Chemist's Death.

Andrew Geddes (25), chemist and druggist, Camelon, Falkirk, was, on October 17, found in his house at George Street, Camelon, suffering from an overdose of strychnine. Dr. William Brown, Camelon, was summoned and applied an antidote, but Geddes never rallied, and died the same evening. Death was certified to be due to an overdose of strychnine, self-administered by a hypodermic syringe. Geddes only started in business at Camelon a little over a year ago.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

EUGÈNE THEULIER, Grasse, technical consulting-chemist, has started practice at the Boulevard du Collet, Grasse.

THE ADULTERATION OF MILK.—Dr. Quesneville, head pharmacist of the Saint Anne Asylum, Paris, has found a new adulterant in milk. It appears that an ingenious means of improving the appearance of milk has been found by the addition of fatty substances. By treating the milk with benzine Dr. Quesneville is able to detect such adulteration. Benzine has no action on the butter-fats, but dissolves foreign fatty matter. The fatty substances used are cocoa-butter and pork-dripping.

SALE BY AUCTION OF A PHARMACY.—The well-known English pharmacy at 2 rue Castiglione, Paris, which belonged to the late Mr. T. P. Hogg, is to be sold by auction on October 25. The upset price is given as 150,000*fr.* (6,000*l.*), and in the sale will be included the lease, stock, and goodwill of the pharmacy—that is to say, the business as a going concern, as well as the rights in various trademarks of pharmaceutical specialties and cod-liver oil. The sale of this old-established business will be an event of some importance in the history of Anglo-French pharmacy. It is understood the sale by auction has been brought about owing to litigation among the heirs, and there seems a likelihood that the business may be bought in on behalf of a member of the family.

THE RIVIERA IN OCTOBER.—The "season" at Nice and Cannes begins about November 1. Just at present all is being swept and garnished. The main street of Cannes (rue d'Antibes), which town I visited the other day, presents a curiously deserted appearance, with half the shops shut. The pharmacies are all open, but evidently not doing much. At one a Provençal painter was repainting the front, singing the meanwhile, as is the fashion of his kind; at another the assistants were lounging at the door, chaffing with a pretty girl of the *blanchisseuse* type over the way, while the proprietor or manager, if he did not join in, smiled benevolent toleration. The only theatre at Nice open at present is the Politeama, where the performances, by an Italian company, chiefly appeal to the natives. The piece at present running is "Le Pillole d'Ercole" ("The Pills of Hercules"), an adaptation of a French piece which was noticed in the *C. & D.* not long ago.

THE BURGLARY OF A PHARMACY.—As foreshadowed in the telegram I sent you last week, the Paris police have succeeded in arresting the principal author of the burglary of the pharmacy of M. Quentin, at Batignolles, and the attempted murder of which the assistant, M. Letailleur, was the victim. His name is Edouard Cortial, and he was formerly in M. Quentin's service, which explains why the burglars were so well acquainted with the premises. The police had suspicions of him, and he was consequently "shadowed" and finally arrested, when he said, "I am only guilty in a certain measure, because I was accompanied by a chum." Cortial declines to give the name of his accomplice, and the police believe that the two have perpetrated other crimes, and searches are being made. Letailleur appears to be progressing favourably at the hospital.

THE VISIT OF FRENCH DOCTORS TO LONDON.—Commenting on the visit of the French doctors to England last week,



"Le Temps" pays still another tribute to the initiative so auspiciously taken by King Edward, adding that these visits of class to class are a pleasing development of the King's part in the better feeling now prevailing between France and England. A promising feature is that his Majesty never loses an opportunity of manifesting his sympathy towards France, and his attention to the French physicians has been much appreciated. In French pharmacy circles this visit of the doctors naturally recalls the visit of the two delegates of British pharmacy (Messrs. Atkins and Idris) to Paris on the occasion of the Centenary of the Paris Society of Pharmacy a year ago, and I have heard this visit commented on in terms of considerable appreciation. "Le Matin" also refers to last week's functions. Sir William Broadbent's remark, "Leur éminent compatriote le Docteur Pasteur," strikes the French ear as strange, both "Monsieur" and "Docteur" being *de trop*—the latter for the very good reason that Pasteur did not hold a medical degree. To modern Frenchmen the great chemist is always "Pasteur" pure and simple, and "M. Pasteur" sounds like "Mr. Shakespeare" or "Monsieur Lavoisier."

**THE CANCER "CURE."**—The Crocker-Doyen controversy, of which I gave you the broad outlines last week, continues to occupy public opinion here, and taking up, as he does, the position of a "freelance" in more ways than one, Dr. Doyen finds himself brought into direct antagonism with the leading physicians and surgeons of the French Faculties; while the Press here reports the various details of the controversy at considerable length. The subject has thus developed all the features of a *cause célèbre*, but until the actual facts of the case are made known it is only just to suspend judgment regarding the main points at issue. Dr. Doyen has made a written statement on the subject, and although he may not have acted entirely in accordance with established medical ethics, he can apparently make a good reply to his adversaries. The latest phase in the controversy has aroused some interest. It developed on Tuesday morning, October 18, when Dr. Doyen appeared before the Congress of French Surgeons, now being held in Paris at the Faculty of Medicine, to read a paper on the subject of the "New Treatments of Cancer." The hall was filled to overflowing, principally by an *élite* scientific audience, and a band of medical students supplied the noisy element. When Dr. Doyen mounted the platform, he was received by some hooting, but it was from individuals and was by no means general. With much dignity and calmness the doctor turned and said, "May I ask those who are trying to interrupt to remember that I am about to address a scientific audience, which ought to be respected?" These words were greeted with great applause. He then presented each member of the committee of the Congress with a copy of a bulky volume entitled "Etiology and Treatment of Cancer," an illustrated publication containing 174 photomicrographs he has just finished. Dr. Doyen commenced by referring to the communication made by him to the Académie of Medicine and Science in February last, in which he set forward minutely all that concerns the preparation of active liquids as well as their therapeutic use. "I have never said," he added, "that I had found the general formula for the cure of cancer. I drew attention to and described a method from which I have obtained results that no one else has succeeded in getting. They are as follows:

42 cures, confirmed September 30, 1904.  
46 cases still under observation, of which many appear favourable.  
20 cases that could not be systematically followed, but will be followed up.

128 serious cases, where the treatment has given no result, having been commenced too late, or interrupted against my wish, before they could produce lasting results.

6 cases remain to be referred to; these are cases of patients who died accidentally when their cure appeared certain."

The doctor added that he holds the proof of all he advances at the disposal of his colleagues: "Let them come and see me—that is all I ask for, and then everyone can convince himself of what I say."—Dr. Doyen was much applauded. Dr. Poirier, professor of anatomy at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, also spoke. He does not think we have yet got a cure for cancer. In reply to a question, Dr. Doyen said

he distinctly refused to submit to a Committee of Control, but he invited the Congress to name certain of its members to examine and follow the treatment of the patients under his method. He also asked that the doctors delegated should report their visits to the Societies to which they belong, as he himself is not a member of any of the Paris learned Societies. The Congress decided to name the delegates on Thursday. Dr. Doyen's statement is considered rather disappointing.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

**LINNEUS MUSEUM.**—Preparations are being made for the establishment of a Linneus museum at Upsala, in commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the famous botanist on May 23, 1707. He was professor of botany at the Upsala University.

**DISINFECTING TELEPHONES.**—From October 1 the telephone offices in Wurtemberg undertake to disinfect the telephones for subscribers weekly for 15m. per annum. The transmitter and other parts of the apparatus are cleansed with 3-per-cent. formaldehyde spray.

**DUTCH SPIRIT-DUTY.**—The Board of Trade have received a copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at the Hague reporting that it is proposed to increase the Excise-duty on distilled spirits in the Netherlands from 63fl. to 70fl. per hectolitre (*i.e.*, from 4s. 9½d. to 5s. 3½d. per gal.). It is to be noted that in the case of imported spirits Excise-duty is leviable in addition to Customs-duty.

**CYPRUS SPIRIT-DUTY INCREASED.**—The "Cyprus Gazette" for September 9 contains a proclamation issued by the High Commissioner of Cyprus on August 18, increasing from September 1, 1904, the duty on spirits manufactured and taken into consumption in the island, from 10 to 13 copper piastres per proof gal (one copper piastre=1½d.), with a proportionate increase or reduction according to strength.

**CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.**—At a meeting of the Hamilton Board of Trade on October 3, the fear was expressed that the Canadian Customs regulations will operate against Canadian importers. A particularly objectionable regulation is that which requires that invoices be furnished in triplicate. The opinion was expressed that rather than bother with such red tape, some of the English manufacturers and wholesale houses would cease doing business with Canadian firms. A committee was appointed to look into the matter.

**BRUSSELS HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.**—The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" of October 9 announces that the "Administration des hospices et secours de la ville de Bruxelles" invite tenders for the supply of medicines, drugs, and chemical products, leeches, gum arabic, honey and wax, cod-liver oil, corks, bottles, flasks, jars, syringes, and clinical thermometers, for use in the hospitals and dispensaries under the control of the Administration during the year 1905. The adjudication will take place on November 4, and tenders may be obtained from the Secretary, Hôpital Saint-Jean, Boulevard du Jardin Botanique, Brussels.

**RUSSIAN NOTES.**—The Moscow Council, which got permission to have spirit free of duty for medical purposes, has to see that the spirit is coloured with some aniline dye, and made unpotable with formalin and carbolic acid.—The Economic Department of the Minister of Agriculture and Government Estates has begun a series of experiments in the raising of cinchona on the Kutais experimental farm. Several sorts have done well and resisted the autumn frosts.—The Northern Pharmaceutical Society objects to the low level of education specified for pharmacist students in the proposed pharmacy law. A complete middle-class education should be exacted, they say, and a special pharmaceutical institute should be established.—The Medical Council will shortly consider the proposition to establish special schools for students preparing for the calling of pharmacists.—Nearly all the Transcaucasian liquorice-factories have passed into the hands of an American syndicate, with Mr. "Bittogrowse" at the head of it. The syndicate's influence extends every year, and the exports of Transcaucasian liquorice are constantly growing, particularly to the United States. Now a competing house is to be established in Tiflis.





## St. Louis Exhibition.

THE following is a list, supplied by a St. Louis correspondent, of some of the awards to British exhibitors in Department C. of the Liberal Arts Section, comprising chemical and pharmaceutical arts. Brief particulars of the exhibits are added:

### GRAND PRIZ.

The British Cyanides Co. (Limited), Oldbury, near Birmingham. Cyanides and prussiates for gold-extraction, etc.  
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London. Chemical, galenical, and pharmaceutical products, and exhibits of work accomplished in the Wellcome chemical-research and physiological-research laboratories.

Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), Bow, London. Soaps of all descriptions. Speciality, "Lasso" soap for motorists, mechanics, etc.

Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Warrington. Alkali-products, glycerin, soaps, perfumes, etc.

Royal Institution, London. Low-temperature research exhibit. Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., London, collaborator, gold medal.

Doulton & Co. (Limited), London. Stoneware chemical-apparatus.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool and London. Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, lanoline, lano soap, and Montserrat lime-juice.

J. C. & J. Field (Limited), London. Raw and finished waxes, candles, soaps, perfumery, etc.

The Gas Light and Coke Co., Beckton, London. Derivatives of coal-gas tar and liquors.

Howards & Sons (Limited), Stratford, and Hopkin & Williams (Limited), London. Pharmaceutical and fine chemicals, cinchona alkaloids; chemicals for laboratory and industrial use.

Levinstein (Limited), Crumpsall Vale and Blackley. Coal-tar colours and dyeing specialities.

Nobel's Explosives Co. (Limited), Glasgow. Smokeless high explosives.

Price's Patent Candle Co. (Limited), Battersea, London, Birkenhead, and Manchester. Paraffin, stearin, and stearo-paraffin candles, nightlights, toilet and medicated soaps, and glycerin.

Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., London. Vacuum tubes filled with helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.

The United Alkali Co. (Limited), Liverpool. Alkali products.

### GOLD MEDALS.

Allen & Hanburys (Limited), London. The "Allenburys" foods, malted preparations, jujubes and pastilles, etc.

Stafford Allen & Sons (Limited), London. Expressed and essential oils, cultivated leaves, extracts, etc.

Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Co. (Limited), London. Sulphur, crude and refined.

Baird & Tatlock (Limited), London. Apparatus for analysis, bacteriology, microscopy, etc.

Brooke, Simpson & Spiller (Limited), Hackney Wick, London. Coal-tar products.

Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), Northwich, Cheshire. Ammonia-soda products and general chemicals.

Burmah Oil Co. (Limited), Glasgow. Crude petroleum and petroleum products.

The Cassel Gold-extracting Co. (Limited), Glasgow. Cyanides of potassium and sodium, etc.

The Castner-Kellner Alkali Co. (Limited), London. Electrolytic alkali products.

Chance & Hunt (Limited), Oldbury, near Birmingham. Alkali products.

Chapman, Messel & Spencer (Limited), London. Copper sulphate, sulphuric anhydride, monochlorhydrate, sulphuric acid, monochlorhydrine, "Fungicide," etc. (Dr. R. Messel, collaborator, silver medal).

Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited), London. Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations.

John J. Griffin & Sons (Limited), London. Analytical apparatus, etc.

Hemingway & Co. and Hemingway's London Purple Co. (Limited), Stratford, E. "London Purple" insecticide, earth-colours, etc.

McDougall Brothers, London. Non-poisonous sheep-dips, disinfectants, toilet-preparations, baking-powder, etc.

May & Baker (Limited), Battersea, London. Camphor, cyanogen products, pure chemical salts, pharmaceutical and technical chemicals.

Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., London. Mond's gas-producer plant and ammonia-recovery apparatus.

T. Morson & Son, London. Natural salicylates, bismuth salts, iodides, pepsin preparations, creosote preparations, scale preparations, etc.

Owens College, Manchester. Vanadium compounds, anthracene and alizarine derivatives, Pennsylvania petroleum hydrocarbons, aurin and compounds, etc.

James Pain & Sons, London. Models of fireworks.

Read Holliday & Sons (Limited), Huddersfield. Coal-tar compounds and colour-derivatives; an historical exhibit.

Royal College of Science, London. Specimens illustrative of research-work by the staff and students.

The South Metropolitan Gas Co., London. Specimens illustrative of the evolution of coal-gas tar.

Peter Spence & Sons (Limited), Manchester. Alums and aluminous and titanium compounds.

Townson & Mercer, London. Chemical and scientific apparatus.

Thomas Tyrer & Co. (Limited), Stratford. Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals, photographic chemicals, rare earths, siccatives and technical chemicals (Mr. C. T. Tyrer, collaborator, bronze medal).

Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London. Exhibit illustrating investigations in the laboratories (Dr. F. B. Power, collaborator, silver medal).

Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London. Exhibit illustrating physiological research-work carried out (Dr. Barger, collaborator, silver medal).

John and James White, Glasgow. Bichromates of potash and soda.

Wood & Bedford, Leeds. Oxidised oils and products (Mr. G. Beilby, collaborator, silver medal).

Walter F. Reid, F.I.C., collaborator in official catalogue.

### SILVER MEDALS.

Assam Oil Co. (Limited), London. Crude petroleum and petroleum-products.

Lewis Berger & Sons (Limited), London. Pigments for manufacturing paints for linoleum and floorcloth, etc.

Walter Carson & Sons, London. Paints and varnishes and varnish-stains.

Collett & Co., Gloucester. Clarifiers, colouring-agents, brewers' preservatives, etc.

R. & J. Garraway, Glasgow. Sulphate of alumina, cop-pers, sulphate of soda, and alum cake.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College. Specimens illustrative of research-work by chemical students.

Professor Hartley, F.R.S., Dublin. Photographs of spectra and examples of spectrum-analysis.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. (Limited), London. "Cyllin" and other disinfectant preparations, soaps, etc.

F. Kendall & Son (Limited), Stratford-on-Avon. Brewing-materials and fine chemicals.

John Bennet Lawes & Co. (Limited), London. "Gypo" non-conducting cement and tartaric and citric acid crystals.

Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, F.I.C., London, collaborator in official catalogue.

The Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London. Diagrammatic section and photographs of the disintegrator used in investigations on intracellular toxins.

Joseph W. Lovibond, Salisbury. Tintometer and sets of equivalent colour-standards.

William Martindale, London. Fine chemicals, pharmaceutical products, and galenical and surgical emergency preparations.

Mond Nickel Co. (Limited), Westminster. Nickel ores and products (Dr. Langer, collaborator, bronze medal).

Morris, Little & Son (Limited), Doncaster. Non-poisonous and poisonous sheep-dips, insecticide, disinfectant, etc.

B. E. R. Newlands, F.I.C., F.C.S., London. Photographs of old-prints and other historic exhibits.

Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited), Sheffield. "Izal" and its preparations.

Parkin, Ness & Co., Darlington. Disinfectants.

W. Pearce & Sons (Limited), London. Sulphuric acid.

C. E. Petavel, London, as collaborator in liquid hydro-gen exhibit.

The Sharon Chemical Co. (Limited), Derby. Iron-oxide colours, non-arsenical and non-cupreous, a disinfectant soap, and a plant-food.

Sheppey Glue & Chemical Works (Limited), London. Pyrites, copperas, and manures, metal polish, and varieties of glue.

J. W. Swan, F.R.S., and J. A. Kendall, London. Potas-sium cyanide made from atmospheric nitrogen, etc.

William Warren (W. Hooper & Co.), London. Pharmaceu-tical antiquities.

### BRONZE MEDALS.

J. B. Aitken, Widnes. Ammonium chloride.

John Austen, Sheffield. A collection of eighteen ancient druggists' jars.

E. C. C. Baly, London. Photographs of spectra of iron in the electric arc and of solution of paranitraniline.

Battley & Watts, London. Standard liquors.

F. W. Berk & Co. (Limited), London. Accumulator and mixed acids.

The Bone Phosphate and Chemical Co. (Limited), Castle Works, Flint, North Wales. "Mykrol" disinfectants and sheep-dips.

Cerebos (1903) (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne. "Cerebos" table-salt.

George Clark & Son (Limited), London. Colouring and clarifying agents for beverages.

Cornwall Arsenic Co., Marazion, Cornwall. Crude and refined arsenic.

Daniel Davison, Cromer. Collection of thirty-seven antique pharmacy mortars and three pestles.

H. C. Fairlie & Co., Camelon, Falkirk. Bichromates.

W. H. Francis, London. Collection of eleven bronze or bell-metal mortars and three pestles.

W. J. Fraser & Co., London. Boverton Redwood's inflammable-vapour and gas detecting apparatus.

The Grove Chemical Co. (Limited), Appley Bridge, near Wigan. Glues and gelatins of all kinds.

F. C. Hills & Co., London. Ammonia products.

Kemball, Bishop & Co. (Limited), Bromley-by-Bow. Tartaric and citric acids and Rochelle salt.

The Society of Apothecaries, London. Ancient chemical glassware.

Stone & Tinson, Bristol. Commercial varieties of ammonium chloride and ammonium sulphate.

John and E. Sturge, Birmingham. Precipitated chalk, bicarbonate of potash, effervescent salines, Rochelle salt, seidlitz powder, citric acid, etc.

Alfred White & Sons, London. Fine chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations.

## Personalities.

MR. THOMAS TYRER, F.I.C., F.C.S., and Mrs. Tyrer are returning by the *Cedric*, which arrives in Liverpool on Saturday.

MR. WILLIAM L. STRAUSS, of Warren and Murray Streets, New York, is sailing this week for Europe on his semi-annual purchasing-trip.

MR. GEORGE CADBURY is building, at Bournville, elementary schools which are to cost 20,000l., and these will be presented to the educational authorities as a "personal gift."

At a special meeting of Chesterfield Borough Council it was decided to recommend that Councillor C. P. Robinson, of Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, be placed on the Commission of the Peace.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place between Dr. Eggleston Burrows, of Northbourne, Eton Avenue, Hampstead (Chairman of Vinolia, Limited), and Miss Mary Louisa Willis, of Soham, Cambs.

MR. F. J. OLIVER, chemist and druggist, Maidstone, is coming forward as a candidate at the municipal election in November, and he has accordingly given up his appointment as contractor for disinfectants to the Council.

MR. FRANCIS J. SMITH, Ph.C., who was formerly in the Chancery Lane School of Pharmacy, and latterly has been with Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, New York, has been appointed to take charge of Messrs. Hegeman & Co.'s laboratory there.

DR. GENNADIUS, Director of Agriculture in Cyprus, is at present paying a visit to this country. He is the leading authority on Cypriot agriculture, and we have from time to time drawn attention to his efforts to establish the production of essential oils and other economic products in Cyprus.

MR. WORTHINGTON EVANS, of Messrs. Worthington Evans, Bird & Co., solicitors, 27 Nicholas Lane, E.C., has been selected as the Conservative candidate for Colchester at the next general election. Mr. Worthington Evans is the son of the late Mr. Worthington Evans, and grandson of Mr. Edward Evans, sen., of Bronwyllfa, Wrexham.

MR. JAMES BIRAMS, pharmaceutical chemist, Victoria, who early this year sold out his business for the purpose of touring round the world, is now in London for a week or two. Mr. Birams has visited St. Louis Exhibition, and has done the provinces here pretty well during the past

month. He will visit Cairo and Colombo on his way back to Australia.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Dr. Edwin Stephen Pasmore, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., resident physician and medical superintendent of the Croydon Mental Hospital, Warringham, Surrey, and Alice Marie, eldest daughter of Mr. James Hills Hartridge (Vinolia, Limited), late master of the Enfield Chase Staghounds, and Mrs. Hills Hartridge, of Holmwood, Hendon, London, N.W.

MR. A. E. HOLDEN, of Messrs. Fairchild Brothers & Foster, returned last Saturday from his trip to Canada and the United States. While in New York last month Mr. Holden joined in the festivities celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of Messrs. Fairchild Brothers & Foster's business. The festivities extended over three days, the most formal part being a banquet given at the Metropolitan Club, where thirty-two of the firm's representatives and heads of departments were present. Each one of them made a speech and carried away with him a souvenir of the occasion. This party and others had a trip to Coney Island next day, and on the third day they had an automobile-ride. Mr. Holden speaks of the function as a good thing, which pleased them all greatly. We understand that he has come back from New York with a scheme in his pocket for the encouragement of pharmaceutical education in this country, of which full particulars will be available soon.

MR. ERNEST H. BARRITT, pharmaceutical chemist, is finishing his year of office as Mayor of Colchester with *éclat*. At the annual Oyster Feast, which he gave at the Moot Hall on Thursday of this week, he had a very large company, among those who accepted the invitations being Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., Sir Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P., Sir W. D. Pearson, M.P., Sir Carne Rasch, M.P., Mr. James Round, M.P., Mr. D. J. Morgan, M.P., Professor Silvanus Thompson, F.R.S., and Mr. Alex. Siemens. Old "Square" men will recollect that Mr. Barritt was bronze medallist in 1884. In Colchester his business success has been accompanied by good service to the municipality, which was recognised last year by his election as Mayor.



## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Dieterich, Eugen. *Neues Pharmaceutisches Manual*. In 14 parts, 1m. each. Berlin: Julius Springer. [We have now received the first twelve parts, which bring the work up to "Unguenta." The publishers are issuing the work with commendable promptitude. Each part is an excellent shillingsworth. We propose to review the work fully when it is complete.]

Edmonds, H. *Elementary Botany: Theoretical and Practical*. New edit. 341 illus. 7½×4½. Pp. 282. 2s. 6d. (Longmans.)

Elgie, T. H. *Commercial Efficiency: A Manual of Modern Methods*. Effingham Wilson. 40 pp. 1s. net. [This is a good shillingsworth of useful data and hints, beginning with business arithmetic, capacity of cylinders, etc., bookkeeping, stock taking and keeping, buying a business, and so on. It is sure to be appreciated by business-men.]

Flint, S. W. *Schedule D, and How to Deal with it*. Effingham Wilson. 38 pp. 1s. [This is a short and easy guide for traders in making income-tax returns, appealing, etc. It puts the points clearly, and gives good ideas about accounts.]



## Our Town Traveller.

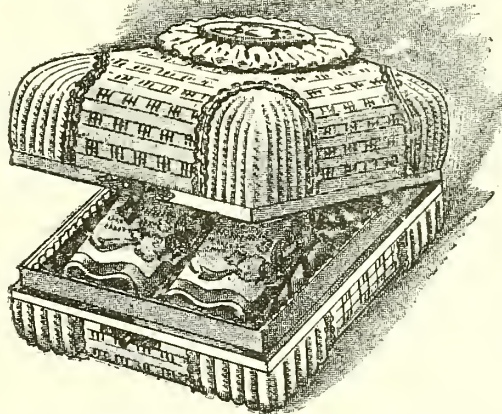
### THE HOME OF CHERRY BLOSSOM.

Just over Blackfriars Bridge, at the terminus of the L.C.C. electric trams, will be found the fine business-premises of Messrs. John Gosnell & Co. (Limited), 213 to 215 Blackfriars Road. The firm, out of which grew the company, was founded nearly 150 years ago, and has in



modern times shown its vitality by the production of the most popular handkerchief-perfume in existence besides continuing and extending the all-round supply of perfumes and toilet specialities. Originally situated in Lombard Street, the headquarters were moved to Upper Thames Street, and finally some four years ago to the present handsome building in Blackfriars Road. The vestibule and general offices are, I believe, unique among public offices in London. The walls and ceilings are in richly tinted oak, while the doorways, fireplace, and staircase are beautifully carved. These fittings formed part of the remarkable exhibit of Messrs. Gosnell at the Paris Exhibition in 1890. At my visit to the premises this week I made a rapid survey of the various departments. The soap melting and stamping is done on the basement floor, and I watched with much interest the processes which go to make up part of the life of a cake of soap. Here the melted mass is poured into long moulds, forming a bar of soap when cold. From these bars the cakes are moulded, and then the drying and ageing processes have to be gone through before the soap is ready to be put on the market. Hundreds of thousands of cakes of soap are stacked in trays going through the tedious drying process. On the first floor I visited the laboratories where the various perfumes are compounded. Next is the bottling and labelling room, where quick-fingered women—experts in leather capping—go through the packing processes. It would be wearisome to describe in detail the different rooms through which I passed, but I must add a word as to the perfection of the organisation. Everything seems to be planned to meet the exact requirements of the particular department. Equally in the powder-mixing, box-making room, or export packing department, perfect order prevails. When in the

showroom I took the opportunity of inspecting the novelties for Christmas trade. The perfume-caskets are arranged for one, two, or three bottles. A new style is that figured here; the case is made of finely plaited straw, and is sure of a prominent place in the purchaser's boudoir. The prices of the perfume-caskets vary from 16s. to 150s. a dozen, and an



ample selection is given at the intermediate prices. Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-paste, Cherry Blossom, and Famora perfume are known the world over, but they are shortly to have a rival in a new series of toilet-perfumery under the name of Cherry Rose. A tasteful label in the form of a rose petal is used on the perfume, the toilet powder and soap having an equally original "get-up." The perfume itself is one that should take the public fancy; it is distinctive but refined. I noted the kind consideration which the company have for the welfare of their staff. Liberal provision is made of mealrooms and cooking-apparatus, and the facilities for escape in the case of fire are exceptionally complete. There are two separate staircases to the building, besides which there is a patent fire-ladder on each floor. By turning a handle on any one of the floors the ladder is put out at right angles to the building, and the telescoped portions connecting form a continuous ladder from the roof to the street, accessible from each floor.

Perfumery is only one of

### MANY DEPARTMENTS

at the factories of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), in Ash Grove, Hackney, but, under the capable and energetic management of Mr. W. S. Gill, it has acquired considerable importance. On a recent visit I saw more caskets suggestive of Oriental gorgeousness than I have before encountered. Many of these are too richly ornate for home trade, but the Oriental loves display even in perfumery, and certainly he can get his heart's desire for a matter of a guinea or two. Purple, sage-green, and rich yellow plushes with, above all, gold embroidery, are the main features of these caskets. Most have lock and key and lift-out centres, so that they may be utilised as jewel-cases and so forth. For a less glowing imagination there are dainties, however, in delicate chintzes and hand-painted silks, at all prices. Cheaper cases are in a variety of art-shades with gold block lettering. The "Imperial" series (illustrated) is the most recent. It is a prettily shaped bottle (the design of which has been registered), and there are three sizes, which may well be retailed at 1s., 2s., and 4s. respectively. However, to meet the strenuous cutter on his own ground, the purchaser of one gross of "Imperial" perfumes is given a beautiful hand-painted showcard, which announces to the public that the

1s. size is	7½d.
2s. "	1s. 3d.
4s. "	2s. 3d.

At these prices, even, there is a handsome profit to the retailer. "Scents from Flowerland" is another series



worth noting. The "get-up" of the case is shown in the illustration. The "Flowerland" perfumes are in single and double bottle cases, to retail at 6d. and 1s. respec-



tively. Other creations, not quite completed, are the "Ideal," the "Floretta," and the "Parfum Royal," all in a variety of sizes. A good-class perfume, "Cut Roses," is produced in stoppered cannons, to retail at 2s. and 3s. 6d. each. Another pretty series is the "Medallion"—a neat female head in art metal adorning each package. The bottle is unique in shape, and has likewise been registered. The "Medallions" retail at 1s. 6d. each. "Real Parma Violets" is produced to sell at 1s. upwards. Incidentally I learnt that Potter & Moore's lavender-water is booming in all quarters of the globe. A Potter & Moore's lavender bath-powder is now put up in effectively decorated cardboard boxes to retail at 6d. each.

A notice of Christmas goods would scarcely be complete without mention of the latest products of

#### THE SOAP SPECIALISTS,

Messrs. Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), of Bow, E. At the showroom of the company in Mark Lane, E.C., Mr. Somerville dilates in business-like style on the newest soap-creations for the Christmas season 1904-5. First and fore-



most a very special casket in cream and gold, containing three tablets of Cook's Savon de Luxe, is to be seen. This is a most luxurious soap, made of pure edible fat, and the perfume has been perfectly blended. The minimum selling-price of the casket is 2s. 6d. "Savon Mignora" is put forward as "the soap for fair faces." The fair face and the delightful hair shown on the box are reproduced herewith. The protected price of "Mignora" is 1s. for a box of three tablets. The "Throne," as one might imagine, is produced with regal embellishments. "Dorina" is an exquisite baby soap, packed also in boxes of three, which must not be retailed at less than 10½d. A new "White Rose and Cucumber" soap, "Jupiter" coal-tar soap, and the now well-known "Riviera" soaps are likewise sold under protected prices. A cheap, but by no means nasty, soap is the "Olde English Rose," one dozen four-tablet boxes costing 3s. Other brands are the "Atalanta," the "Elector," and "Bouquet de Roses," all in three-tablet boxes, all of which may be retailed with a comfortable profit at from 6d. to 9d. per box.

In a neighbourhood redolent of the salt sea, and given over apparently to those "that go down to the sea in ships," I discovered the

#### HOME OF TIDMAN'S SALT.

In this appropriate quarter—Bushell Street, Wapping—Messrs. Tidman & Son (Limited) have produced the celebrated salt that has brought the sea to countless bathers who only gaze on the real sea once in a little while. I found on my visit the other day two new sets of plant at work—one for treating the sea-salt by an improved process, which prevents it "sweating," and the other for the production of table-salt. But it was perfumery "I went for to see," and perfumes in much variety I saw. I scanned hastily a large assortment of new cased perfumery ranging in price from 6d. retail to 40s. per doz. wholesale. The caskets are produced in styles to suit all tastes. There are the ornate casket of imitation crocodile pattern, the "Duchess" casket with her Grace in picturesque old-world garb on the top, caskets with leatherette and plush with nicely cut square and shaped bottles inside, and a fancy glass-top box with gold feet, with two plain cut-glass bottles. For cheap retail, fancy jars containing assorted perfumes, are packed one dozen in a box, each jar to retail at 6d. In loose perfumes there is likewise plenty of choice. A variety of shapes—crown, barrel, basket, pyramid, etc.—begins the sixpenny series, and we continue through the shilling and eighteen-penny fiddle-shapes to barrels at 2s. and lighthouses at 3s. 6d. There are also bulk perfumes galore, and all kinds of carded perfumes. The latter start at the penny samples (three dozen on a semi-circular card, or in one-dozen boxes), then proceed to a twopenny line, onward to the popular threepenny lavender-waters, eau-de-colognes and assorted scents. The Ultima Thule of the carded goods is the "Hermitage" pocket-flasks of lavender and cologne, one dozen on a card, costing 3s. 9d. per dozen.

There is considerable structural expansion going on at St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, where the

#### PERFUMES OF LOUBET

have their English home. The annexation of various new buildings argues an increase in business, and to a visitor in the somewhat dismantled showroom of Messrs. T. F. Bristow & Co. (Limited) this is not surprising. For there is the usual choice selection of new and pretty caskets and loose perfumes to be seen there—an evidence that Messrs. Bristow are abreast, if not before, the times. A novelty in the wooden-cum-art-metal style of casket is the long shape, with lock and key, for glove use after perfume. These cost from 5s. to 8s. each, and may be had in black ebony, oak, satinwood, and other varieties. They contain one or two bottles, according to size. A series of lines in four sizes, showing an infinite ingenuity in colour-decoration, is produced in medallion style. This seems a style of casket of never failing popularity, and Messrs. Bristow have secured some very chaste designs in medallions, cameos, and "l'art nouvelle." Single cut bottles, costing 8s. and 12s. per dozen respectively, are packed in corrugated cases, the corrugation being on the outside instead of the inside of the box. A feature is made of nicely embellished cardboard drums, each holding a quarter-pint bottle of good perfume with a pear-shaped cut-glass stopper. These drums cost 60s. per dozen. The latest evolutions in perfumery are "Narcissus," "Night-scented Stock," and "Egyptian Orchid." To encourage the sale of these, as well as of other staples, such as "Lily of the Valley," "Violette," and so forth, purchasers of 5l. lots are supplied with counter-samples, flowers for window-decoration, and hand-painted showcards. Chemists who are chary about large orders may introduce one of these new lines by obtaining for 24s. 6d. a lot consisting of one dozen of the 1s. 6d. size, three of the 2s. 6d., one 3s. 9d., and a quarter-pint of the perfume in bulk. These are packed in corrugated display-boxes, the colour of the corrugated paper blending with that of the labels on the bottles.

At 49 Theobald's Road, W.C.,

#### TOILET-GOODS FROM KARLSRUHE

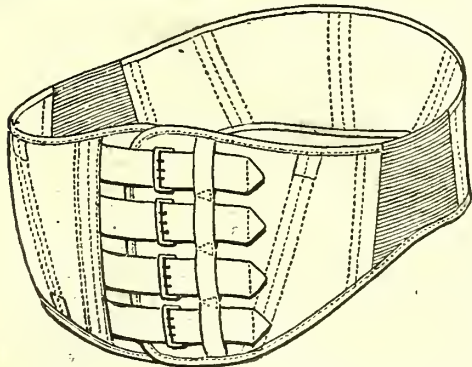
are shown by Mr. C. Fritsch, the London agent of Messrs. F. Wolff & Sohn. Mr. Fritsch's range in loose perfumes is from 6d. to 5s., and all the usual, and some unusual, perfumes are included. But it is in soaps and other toilet-



articles that most of his firm's novelties appear to be this year. The latest in toilet-soaps are "Honeysuckle," "Wood-violet," "Early Spring Flowers," "Pansy," and "Narcissus"—a nicely produced floral series. These are packed three tablets in a box, and cost 15s. per dozen boxes. There are also a "Wallflower," an "Orchid," and a "Shamrock" soap, each of which has appropriate floral decoration on the wrapper and on the outer. "Odonta" is a liquid dentifrice in five sizes, costing from 7s. for the smallest to 54s. for the largest per dozen. "Eau Philodermine" is a hair-lotion produced in two varieties, one of which is oleaginous. Both are violet-scented, and are put up in sprinkler bottles of two sizes. The "St. Thomas" bay rum is packed in a cylindrical bottle covered with bast, somewhat after the style of wicker olive oils. It is original in style, and should sell for novelty if for nothing else. "Black Forest Pine" toilet-water has its compeer in "Black Forest Pine" toilet-soap. By arrangement with the proprietors of Walton's "Kaloderma," Messrs. Wolff & Sohn have introduced a series of "Kaloderma" preparations, including a toilet-jelly (in collapsible tubes), a soap, and a face-powder. The jelly and the powder are to retail at 6d. and 1s. each, and the soap costs 12s. per dozen boxes of three tablets each. "Danaë" face-cream is a preparation of similar lines to Crème Simon. It is in three sizes, and there is also a "Danaë" cream soap. "Parma Violet" shaving-cream in three sizes (costing 8s., 11s., and 13s. respectively) is a luxury in shaving-pastes. Mr. Fritsch has now a representative calling upon chemists with these goods, and a new illustrated price-list is in course of preparation.

#### "DOMEN" BELTS.

Whenever I visit the Domen Belts Company, 456 Strand, W.C., I realise that there is a science in the making and fitting of the various abdominal belts for man and woman. A gentle upward support is obtained by a judicious combination of flexible and rigid materials, but a good deal depends on the cut of the belt. Many suggestions for improving the various "Domen" belts are made by medical men, and these with increased experience have evolved a type of support without equal in the belt-trade. The various kinds of belts have been noted at different times in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and it is only my business to touch on the newer patterns. In men's belts a new design (No. 307), figured here, is useful both for general



support and for use after abdominal operations. It can be fitted with pads if required as extra support over the seat of the operation, and is obtainable either in wool or cotton—the former selling at 15s. 6d., the latter at 10s. 6d. I saw also a new stoop-cure which gives such support to the back that the wearer finds it easier to maintain the upright position than to stoop. The "Domen" stoop-cure is a thing chemists are frequently in a position to recommend, and it is as well to note that the only measurements required are the distance across the back between the seams of the coat-sleeves and the depth from neck-band to waist. A chemist's wife who would like to help in her husband's business might well make a study of the various kinds of ladies' belts and belt-corsets this firm offer. A business with ladies in these goods is soon worked up when it is found that the fitter understands the correct method of adjusting the belts. The belt-corset, for example, is a combination of an ordinary corset with

an abdominal belt, and has recently been improved by being cut lower—a change that influences the figure of the wearer. "We have found it quite possible to combine shapeliness with utility in our belt-corsets," explained the genial manager to me—a sentiment which has perhaps done much to secure the approval of the gentler sex. It only remains to mention that the "Stowaway" suspensory bandage emanates from the Domen Belts Company, and is rapidly reaching the high-water mark of popularity.

### Births.

MACDONALD.—On October 14, at 127 Evington Road, Leicester, the wife of D. Baird Macdonald, F.C.S. (of Messrs. Butler & Son, Leicester), of a son.

YATES.—At 67 Market Street, Shaw, near Oldham, on October 17, the wife of William Yates, chemist and optician, of a son.

### Marriages.

HITCH—BLENKINSOP.—On October 15, at St. Anne's Church, Wandsworth, by the Rev. Norman Campbell, Rural Dean and Vicar of the parish, Leonard, second son of Caleb Hitch, of Ware, Herts, to Muriel, only daughter of William Edmund Brandford Blenkinsop, J.P., of Wandsworth Common. S.W., managing director of Messrs. May & Baker (Limited).

LOYD-JONES—DICKSON.—On October 17, at St. Woolos Church, Newport-upon-Usk, by the Rev. B. Lloyd, B.D., Vicar, D. Lloyd-Jones, chemist and optician, Commercial Street, Newport, to Mary Magdalene, eldest daughter of the late Mr. E. R. Dickson, Newport.

MAXWELL—GILLIES.—At 10 Leslie Place, Edinburgh, on October 14, by the Rev. Geo. Steven, M.A., Thomas Well-wood Maxwell, pharmaceutical chemist, Strathpeffer, Ross-shire, to Mary Young, second daughter of Mr. William Gillies, Edinburgh.

PUNNETT—PRESTON.—On October 8, at the Unitarian Church, Rosslyn Hill, by the Rev. Henry Gow, Arthur Hugh, youngest son of the late Mr. J. T. Punnett, of 3 Carliford Road, to Eva Mary, only daughter of Mr. J. Claxson Preston (Messrs. T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King), of 9 Crediton Road, West Hampstead.

#### GOLDEN WEDDING.

MEYER—SCHMIDT.—At Fort Wayne, Indiana, on July 11, 1854, Christian Friedrich Gottlieb Meyer, to Francisca Theresa Schmidt. [The golden wedding was recently celebrated at St. Louis, where Mr. Meyer has been since 1865, he being the founder, with his brother, Mr. J. F. W. Meyer, Fort Wayne, of the wholesale drug-business, Meyer Brothers' Drug Company.]

### Deaths.

BROWN.—At Halstead, Essex, on October 11, Mr. Alfred James Brown, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-four. Mr. Brown was the oldest tradesman in the town.

CHEYNE.—At Johannesburg, Transvaal, on September 10, Mr. William Alexander Cheyne, chemist and druggist.

GEDDES.—At Camelon, Falkirk, N.B., on October 17, Mr. Andrew Geddes, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-five.

HINDLE.—At Pier Plain, Gorleston-on-Sea, on September 30, Mr. John Hindle, chemist and druggist, late of Lowestoft and Oulton Broad, aged fifty. [Corrected notice.]

LINNELL.—At Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, on October 12, Mr. George Linnell, sen., chemist and druggist, aged eighty-nine. Mr. Linnell commenced business in the town many years ago and retired in 1880. He was for many years a member of the Board of Guardians and Chairman of the Market Deeping Gas Company. He had always been a generous friend to the poor.

REILLY.—At Nice, on October 1, Alice Kate (Daisy), wife of Alfred Reilly, of 40 Boulevard de l'Impératrice de Russie, Nice, aged thirty-three.

## For the "Trade."

"BEER, glorious beer." is all supreme at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, this week, for the twenty-sixth Exhibition and Market of machinery, appliances, and produce used in the art and craft of brewing is being held. The attendance on Tuesday was perhaps not quite so numerous as usual, and the general display was not characteristic of any surprising novelty. It struck one as slightly mediocre, and but for the important exhibits of such firms as Worthington, Rosbach, Idris, and the crystal and brass glitter of Cox and Turner, the general impression would have been drab.

A special double show—the largest hitherto attempted—is made by IDRIS & Co. (LIMITED). One portion is devoted to the manufacture of syphons. "Some people are like to say that Idris & Co. do not make syphons," remarked Mr. Griffiths, who is in charge; "perhaps this will show them." "This" was a display of over 1,000 syphon-tops, built up against one end of the stall. Below were heaps containing about 10,000 springs, 10,000 washers, glass tubes, and other components of the syphon, also in their thousands. It is an effective demonstration of the fact not only that syphons are made at Pratt Street, Camden Town, but that they are made in very considerable quantity. The non-metallie top syphon is, however, in all probability the syphon of the future, and Mr. Griffiths has on view an improved porcelain-top syphon, the nozzle of which is much smoother, neater, and nicer generally than the older type. An increased water-supply at the Idris factory helps business greatly. The new well, capable of producing 10,000 gals. of water per hour, has been completed. This is said to be the largest artesian well at work in London. The other exhibit is devoted to the Idris mineral waters and special beverages, and two engaging young ladies in Welsh costume dispense smiles and minerals to all who are athirst. The stalls are together, and are prettily decorated with smilax and other flowers and foliage. The ROSBACH show is one that also attracts much notice. A scenic representation of "Rosbach Inn" is the background to a luxuriant courtyard, with fountain playing, electric lights of various colours peeping from the midst of foliage, and the Rosbach representatives entertaining their visitors, who are many. Palms, rustic palings, a gigantic bear up a tree, and a profusion of Rosbach bottles of strange dimensions utilised as electric globes form a *tout ensemble* it is difficult for the visitor to forget. Mr. H. V. Cherry, brother to the senior representative, has come over specially from Rosbach to tell all who want to know all about the springs. He has much that is interesting to retail regarding the methods of bottling, packing, and working, all of which is done at the springs under his supervision. The "Splitlet" and "Fontalis" suggest CAMWAL (LIMITED), and Camwal is found snugly and easily sheltered in a giant syphon, inside which a ruddy glow from another not-quite-so-giant syphon attracts the way-farer. Dry ginger-ale and ginger-beer are the specialities to which most attention is being paid. The natural mineral waters and salts associated with INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED) have a neat corner to themselves, Vichy being especially pushed. BEAUFOY & Co. have not only vinegar but many other things less acid in taste; lime-juice cordial, lemon-squash, and aerated beverages of all kinds being the non-alcoholic representatives. Ports, sherries, clarets, etc., in bulk and in bottles, are shown by EDUARDO ET CIE. (LIMITED). "Lemco" and "Oxo" are unobtrusively but effectively exhibited by LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).

The pavilion of the LONDON ESSENCE COMPANY, which last year was partially destroyed by fire at the Camberwell factory, appears in all its pristine beauty. It has been rebuilt and redecorated, and the brewers and their friends are busy "nosing" the essential oils, soluble essences, and so forth that the exhibit contains, while their ladies are hovering around the perfume-cases. "Ginger-toddy," "ginger-ale," and "ginger-wine" are all represented by special essences, and the time is seasonable for their purchase. The company have now issued a special perfumery-list, which indicates in plain figures prices of caskets, boxes, cut and moulded bottles, or bulk perfumery. Chemists might do well to secure a list, and especially to inspect the

new registered perfume "Nicosia," which we mentioned some weeks ago. The company make a feature of the fact that theirs is English perfumery. The SACCHARIN CORPORATION (LIMITED) are A. (which is 1) in the catalogue for special positions in the centre of the Great Hall. Most people ought to know what saccharin is by this time, but, judging by the busy state of the interior of the square enclosure, many people require special explanation of various abstruse points regarding its merits. Brewers' chemicals are shown by HASSALL & Co., by JOHNSON & HOOPER, and by J. M. COLLETT & Co. With the last-named manufacturers ginger-essence is a speciality. Chemical fertilisers are exhibited by JOSEPH FISON & Co. (LIMITED) and by WILLIAM COLCHESTER & Co. in the Minor Hall. "Tarbol" is a disinfectant made by the Fison Company, while Messrs. Colchester's special product is "Ichthemie Guano." The disinfectants of the PURITAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are given place in the body of the hall; and in the gallery there is a pretty exhibit of disinfectant cream, "dark fluid," deodorisers, and moth-preventives by the M. D. DISINFECTANTS COMPANY.

As usual, there is plenty of machinery of all kinds on view. Bottling, corking, wiring, cleaning, etc., are done by the ubiquitous machine. All that these ingenious pieces of mechanism require is in most cases feeding, and sometimes they feed themselves. FARROW & JACKSON have two large stands which contain to all appearance the entire mechanical paraphernalia of the brewer or beverage-maker. Soda-fountains and their requisite essences and syrups are by no means overlooked. SIDNEY MUNCKTON has introduced a new type of syphon-top polisher, which he calls the "Rapid." It is cheaper than the original "Speedwell," and is simple, useful, and effective. The "Simplex" is yet another type for working by foot-power. The last-named will suit the "small" man who has no electric, gas, or steam power handy. BRITISH AUTOMATIC AERATORS (LIMITED) have a striking corner at the end of the Arcade entrance, where the "Consol" automatic aerator is creating a *furor*. THE BERKEFELD FILTER COMPANY (LIMITED) have many types of their filters on exhibition, and J. DEFRIES & SONS (LIMITED) have the Pasteur-Chamberland filters and others of their well-known appliances. The "Ever-trusty" star machines for whitewashing, linewashing, disinfecting, etc., are shown in the Arcade entrance by WALLACH BROTHERS. The syphon gas-stoves of S. CLARK & Co. warm up a portion of the gallery, while the antithesis is provided in the Great Hall by the LINDE BRITISH REFRIGERATION COMPANY (LIMITED), who have as the centrepiece of their exhibit six huge blocks of ice, and behind (or in the centre) of each block is a different coloured light, the whole having a pleasing prismatic effect.

Laboratory-outfits for brewers and distillers, thermometers, saccharometers, and other scientific instruments are shown by JOSEPH LONG, by WILLIAM REEVES, by TOWNSON & MERCER, and by DRING & FAGE.

Among exhibitors of glass bottles for wholesale druggists, mineral-water manufacturers, and so forth are ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co. and the LONDON BOTTLE COMPANY (LIMITED). CEREBOS (LIMITED) have not only their salt, but their salt-cellars and salt-sprinklers as well. The manufactures of the THREE-PLY VENEER CASE COMPANY are worth examining. The exhibit is in charge of Mr. Cuthbert McCallum, who claims to be the inventor of the three-ply veneer system as applied to mineral-water and other carrying boxes. He will entertain the curious for an indefinite time with demonstrations of the adaptation of this criss-cross system in securing durability and strength. For lightness and durability the three-ply boxes are certainly hard to beat, and what the resisting power of a fifteen-ply box is it is hard to determine. The system is applied to produce corrugated wood, specimens of which are shown, wooden tubes, and so forth; but the "Non-pilfering" collapsible box is perhaps the most ingenious. The box is made with hinges top, bottom, and sides, and there is a patent spring-lock top and sides. When empty the box is unlocked in its two places, and it collapses into small and portable bulk. Furthermore, to prevent pilfering in transit of goods sent by rail or otherwise, each lock has a white seal fitted into the keyhole, and this seal must be broken before it is possible to open the box.



## New Companies & Company News.

**NEW CRYSTALS (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in washing-soda, soap-powder, and kindred articles, chemical-manufacturers, Italian warehousemen, oil-men, etc. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

**BERNARD COOPER (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (500 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of photographers, fine-art and photographic dealers, picture-frame makers, dealers in photographic apparatus and accessories, plates, papers, mounts and chemicals, etc. B. Cooper is the first managing director. Qualification 25*l.*; remuneration as fixed by the company.

**ELLISON & HELMSING (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. Ellison, and to carry on the business of chemical-manure manufacturers, manufacturing chemists, millers, cake and cattle-food merchants, etc. The first subscribers are: W. Ellison, chemical-manure manufacturer; A. F. Helmsing, merchant; H. R. Jackson, solicitor; C. N. Jackson, solicitor; D. Wood, foreman; Mrs. M. Helmsing; and A. F. Bearpark, analytical chemist. The first directors are W. Ellison and A. F. Helmsing, each of whom may retain office while holding 200*l.* shares. Ordinary qualification 100*l.*. Registered office, Conservancy Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull.

**J. LANCASTER & SON (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing optician and importer and manufacturer of and dealer in chemical, scientific, and photographic apparatus carried on by W. J. Lancaster, as "J. Lancaster & Son," at 37 Colmore Row, Birmingham, and to carry on the same and the business of electrical engineers, makers of and dealers in films, photographic chemists, etc. The first subscribers are: W. J. Lancaster, manufacturing optician; C. J. Lancaster, manufacturing optician; Miss L. M. Lancaster; Miss A. L. Laneaster; E. H. Lancaster, optician; F. J. Heathcote, C.A.; and A. H. Cox, optician. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. J. Lancaster (chairman) and C. J. Lancaster (managing director). Registered office, 37 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

**FRANCIS HALLAM (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dry-salters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, mineral waters, compounds, cements, oils, paints, pigments, varnishes, drugs, and dyeware, paint and colour grinders, makers of and dealers in proprietary articles, etc. The first subscribers are: T. Newbold, chemist; F. Hallam, manager and secretary; A. Coxon, public auditor; H. T. Ford, Burton-on-Trent, accountant; C. Munday, auctioneer and valuer; W. H. Giles, incorporated accountant; and G. J. Bannister, C.A.—all of Burton-on-Trent. The first directors are not named. Registered office, 22 High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

**CLECKHEATON CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference, 2,000 ordinary, and 1,000 to be issued as ordinary or preference). Objects: To acquire the business of chemical manufacturers carried on at Cleckheaton, Yorks, as Saunders & Saunders (Limited), and to carry on the said business and that of distillers, chemists, druggists, etc. The first subscribers are: H. Ellison, jun., Northfield, manufacturing chemist; F. Ellison, tar-distiller; A. T. Sugden, shirt manufacturer; T. B. Saunders, manufacturing chemist; T. O. Saunders, chemist; D. P. B. Davies, clerk; and S. Milnes, clerk—all of Cleckheaton. The first directors are H. Ellison and T. B. Saunders. Debenture-holders may nominate one director. Qualification (except such nominee) 250*l.*; remuneration as fixed by the company.

**TIMOTHY WHITE COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 170,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (120,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on by W. R. D. White at Portsmouth, Gosport, Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Newport, Cowes, Petersfield, Farnham, Woking, Weybridge, Horsham, Bognor, Chichester, Folkestone, Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, Faversham, Sittingbourne, Sheerness, Newbury, and elsewhere, as the Timothy White Company, and to carry on (*inter alia*) the business of chemists, druggists, patent-medicine proprietors and vendors, druggists' sundriesmen, dry-salters, dealers in photographic materials, makers and vendors of cements, pigments, varnishes, drugs and dyewares, methylators of spirit, manufacturers of toilet-preparations, dealers in farinaceous foods, and vendors of barometers and scientific, optical, photographic, and other instruments and appliances. The first subscribers are: W. R. D. White, Southsea, chemist and druggist; E. H. Cooper, Southsea, stock and share broker; J. J. Sainsbury, Portsmouth, manager of Timothy White Company; G. A. Harbin, Southsea, chemist and drug-

gist; J. E. Jackman, Southsea, clerk; C. E. Chamberlain, Portsmouth, clerk; and E. Forse, Portsmouth, secretary to Timothy White Company. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be more than seven. The first are W. R. D. White (chairman), J. J. Sainsbury, and G. A. Harbin. While W. R. D. White holds half the issued capital he may appoint other directors within the prescribed numerical limit and may fix their remuneration, and may also remove any directors of the company, whether appointed by the articles of association or otherwise. During such period he is to have paramount authority as between the directors. Directors' qualification 50*l.*; remuneration of chairman 50*l.* per annum, of other directors 25*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 30 Chandos Street, Portsmouth.

**PARKE'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED)** announce the payment of the dividend for the half-year on the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax. The transfer-books will be closed from October 13 to 20, both days inclusive.

**ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI (LIMITED).**—The report for the past year states that, after allowing for expenditure on maintenance of buildings, plant and machinery, and for depreciation, the net profit amounts to 521*l.*; this, with 852*l.* from previous year, is carried forward. The process is working well, but great depression exists in the market for bleaching-powder.

**ANGLO-SICILIAN SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The annual meeting was held at Winchester House, E.C., on October 14. Mr. W. T. Brand presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet (see *C. & D.*, October 8, page 622), said the sulphur-trade during the year had been satisfactory, but, as he had warned the shareholders before, the company was only a trading concern and liable to the variations and vicissitudes of trade. Sicily, up to the present, had been the sulphur-producer of the world, but it was this year threatened with competition from certain mines in Louisiana. Whether those mines, however, would produce all that was claimed for them remained to be seen, and the board was meanwhile carefully watching the position. In replying to questions regarding the Louisiana mines, the Chairman said that it was very difficult to find out what was being done, as the Americans had taken every precaution to prevent the company knowing what they were doing. The report was adopted.

**A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED).**—The report of the directors just issued states that the net profit for the year ended June 30, 1904 (after carrying 4,923*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* to depreciation fund) was 56,910*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, making with 946*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* carried forward from 1902-3 a total of 57,857*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*. Deducting debenture interest and interim dividends on preference and ordinary shares, amounting together to 26,400*l.*, and carrying to reserve fund the sum of 5,000*l.*, there remains a balance of 26,457*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*. Out of this amount the directors recommend the payment of dividends for the half-year ended June 30, 1904, at the rate of 6 per cent. on the preference shares (6,000*l.*), and at the rate of 12 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year (15,600*l.*), and at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the deferred ordinary shares (3,750*l.*), leaving a balance of 1,107*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* to be carried forward. The directors record their sorrow at the loss they have sustained by the death of their colleague, Mr. Frederick Gordon. Mr. Alexander T. Hollingsworth, of 35 and 36 Bedford Street, W.C., has been elected to the vacant position. The retiring director is Mr. Edward Hegley Byas, who offers himself for re-election.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

**Re JOHN F. SAUNDERS**, 2 Station Parade, Winchmore Hill, late 125 St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, Chemist and Druggist. —The first meeting of creditors was held at the offices of the Official Receiver, 14 Bedford Row, W.C., before Mr. F. T. Halcomb, Assistant Official Receiver. Debtor's statement of affairs showed unsecured liabilities 274*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and assets estimated to produce 348*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, or a surplus, after providing for preferential claims, of 42*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*. The Official Receiver's report and observations appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of October 8 (page 622). There was not a quorum of creditors present, and, no resolutions being passed, the matter was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to wind up in bankruptcy. —The debtor attended at the Edmonton County Court, on Monday, October 17, for his public examination. He was examined at some length with regard to a claim made by Mr. Stone, a money-lender, for 66*l.*, and he said that an assistant of his borrowed the money in his name, but without his authority, and signed his (debtor's) name to a promissory note. Debtor did not prosecute him nor disclose it to Mr. Stone. He paid certain instalments with money found by the assistant, who also paid

others direct to Mr. Stone. On the Official Receiver's application, the examination was adjourned, and the debtor was ordered to file a cash account. The following (all of London) are creditors:

Allen & Hanburys (Limited) ... ..	£16
Breidenbach & Co. ... ..	11
Butler & Crispe ... ..	35
Camwal (Limited) ... ..	25
Davy, Hill & Co. ... ..	15
Harrison & Co. ... ..	14
Iris & Co. (Limited) ... ..	77
Lynch & Co. (Limited) ... ..	10
Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited) ...	13
Bankers' claims ... ..	15

**Re HENRY RICHARD DUNCAN**, Tontine Street, Folkestone, Chemist and Druggist.—On October 10, at the Canterbury Bankruptcy Court, application was made to set aside a deed of assignment made by debtor, against whom a receiving order was made in August of this year. Duncan stated that he signed the deed on the advice of a Mr. J. L. Armstrong, of Manchester, trading with Mr. H. H. Coghlan, as "The Trade Protection Association." The Judge refused the application.

**Re JAMES DORKIN HARMER**, 17 and 75 St. Leonard's Road, Windsor, Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver (Mr. Cecil Mercer) has just issued a further report to the creditors showing the position of the estate at the date of declaring the first and final dividend. The debtor failed in February last, and lodged accounts showing liabilities 416*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, of which 307*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* was expected to rank, and the assets, after allowing for preferential claims, were estimated to produce 153*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* (see *C. & D.*, March 19, 1904, page 466, and March 26, page 496). The Official Receiver now says that eight creditors, whose admitted claims in all amount to 93*l.* were not scheduled in the bankrupt's statement of affairs, and the total debts upon which dividend had to be paid finally amounted to 422*l.*, as against the debtor's estimate of 308*l.* The gross receipts by the Official Receiver have amounted to 255*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, as against the debtor's estimate of 228*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and after returning deposit on petition the net receipts amount to 250*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The total costs and charges of administering the estate have amounted to 64*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; there was an allowance to the debtor of 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, payments to preferential creditors 11*l.* 12*s.*, and a first and final dividend of 8*s.* 1*d.* in the pound upon forty-eight claims, amounting to 422*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, absorbing 182*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, and leaving a balance in hand of 8*s.* 1*d.* The Official Receiver has given notice of his intention to apply for his release, and states that the debtor has not applied for his discharge.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**Gibbs, Christopher John** (deceased), late of King Street, Weymouth, Chemist (by Administrator). Trustee, Sidney S. Milledge, St. Thomas Street, Weymouth, estate agent, etc. Dated October 13; filed October 14. Liabilities unsecured, 1,540*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 310*l.* Among the creditors are: Allen & Hanburys (Limited), London, 18*l.*; Hodgkinson & Co., London, 26*l.*; Hallett & Son, London, 11*l.*; S. Maw, Son & Sons, London, 26*l.*; C. Tyler & England Brothers (Limited), London, 21*l.*

**Wells, John James**, 16 and 18 Denman Street, Nottingham, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee, George J. R. Parkes, 109 Musters Road, West Bridgford, traveller. Dated October 5; filed October 12. Liabilities unsecured, 382*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 70*l.* Creditors: Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), London, 12*l.*; Isabella Stainsly, Harrogate, 300*l.*; T. Chicken, Nottingham, 25*l.*

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Delpech, G. M.**, and **Reimann, A.**, under the style of Claude Raynaud et Cie., Hostier Lane, E.C., druggists, etc.

**Lovatt, N. S.**, **Lovatt, C.**, and **Meadowcroft, T.**, Goldenhill, Staffs., under the style of the Goldenhill and District Mineral-water Company, manufacturers of mineral and aerated waters and fermented beverages.

**Smith, J.**, and **Kearsley, J.**, under the style of Smith & Kearsley, Lower Broughton, near Manchester, starch and gum manufacturers.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

**Exon, Frank Herbert**, Clacton-on-Sea, chemist.

**Hanham, Arthur Sydney**, Playfield Crescent, East Dulwich, S.E., lately Broadway, Dulwich, S.E., chemist.

#### ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

**Hamilton, Adam**, Worcester, late Leeds, physician and surgeon—discharge granted.

## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. F. WHITE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. G. R. Barlow, at 137 High Street, Tewkesbury.

MR. J. E. WALMSLEY, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. C. N. Coles, chemist and druggist, at South Merstham.

THE Australian Eucalyptus Chemical Company have acquired the premises at 48 Salusbury Road, West Kilburn, N.W.

MESSRS. FOREWELL & COMPANY have taken over the business of the Danbury Pharmacy, at 23 Danbury Street, Islington, N.

MESSRS. JAMES EPPS & CO., homœopathic chemists, have removed from their Piccadilly shop, owing to the demolition of the Egyptian Hall, to 60 Jernyn Street, S.W.

MR. W. H. HOLROYD, pharmaceutical chemist, in consequence of the pending demolition of his premises, 31 Duke Street, has removed to 22 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.

MR. WARD H. EAGER, who for the last ten years has been with the Cyclostyle Company (now taken over by Gesstetner), has joined the staff of the Oliver Typewriter Company (Limited), 75 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE business of Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Georgs-Platz, Cologne, has been transferred to Mr. Robert Tilly, whose style will be "Eau de Cologne Fabrik zum Ritter St. Georg (Stammhaus gegründet 1851 in Cöln) von Robert Tilly."

IN view of the extension of the business of S. F. Goss (Limited) and the opening of new premises in the Arcade, Brompton Road, S.W., Mr. Clarence Nobbs is shortly to be joined in the management by Mr. T. G. Heighington, of Harrod's Stores, Mr. Nobbs retaining his position as managing director.

## Scientific Progress.

**Blumea Balsamifera in Cochín China**—The Director of the chemical laboratory at Saigon has observed that this plant is very widespread along the Khanh-hoa Railway. It is called by the Annamese "Cay-tu-bi," and is used by them mixed with oil in the form of a compress as a remedy for headache. A chemical examination of the plant showed that it contained a very small quantity of borneol.

**Lactase**.—Brachier ("Journal de Pharmacie," 1904, 300) has found the ferment lactase, which was discovered by Bourquelot and found to have properties quite different from those of emulsin, in a number of plants, especially in the seeds of the *Rosaceæ*. Although present in the seeds of several of the *Crucifera*, it is found not to decompose the glucoside of mustard-seeds.

**Otto of Rose**.—Jeancard and Satie contribute a paper to the "Bulletin de la Soc. Chim. de Paris" (1904, 934) on the analysis of otto of rose. Although of much interest, the details of this paper must not be taken as applying to any great extent to otto of rose as known here, for the conditions of growth and distillation are very different in Bulgaria and in Provence. An otto of rose distilled in Provence from the green parts of the flower only was found to have the following extraordinary characters: Congealing-point +8°, stearoptene 51.1 per cent, specific gravity 0.8704, optical rotation, -41°, and alcohols 14 per cent. So high a stearoptene-content and so low a melting-point seem almost incompatible. It is possible that some mixed fatty matter may have been mechanically carried over in the distillation. An oil distilled from the entire roses had a melting-point of 25.5° and a stearoptene-content of 33.2 per cent. As standards the authors suggest the following figures:

	French.	Bulgarian.
Stearoptene .....	30-35 per cent.	13-23 per cent.
Citronellol in the stearoptene-free oil ... ..	20-23 per cent.	30-40 per cent.

To determine the stearoptene the authors recommend treating 10 grams of otto with 50 c.c. of acetone and cooling to -15°. The mixture is then filtered in a cold filter and the stearoptene washed with acetone, dried, and weighed.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Reign of the Apostrophe

is, then, at an end at Somerset House, or at least it is changed from a despotism to a constitutional monarchy. The official inclination was to make a fetish of the innocent little punctuation-mark; the administrators of the Medicine Stamp Acts wanted merely to invoke it as Aladdin rubbed his lamp and the jinns of the law were instantly to smite the offenders. It is curious how persistently the I.R. lawyers clung to that apostrophie superstition. Sir R. (then Mr.) Finlay's opinion was published when the Board were actually insisting on the essential liability of Bland's Pills and Gregory's Powder, simply on account of the apostrophe, and I remember the late Mr. Alpe reading it very seriously and remarking with quite correct legal caution, "I should like to see the exact question which was submitted to Mr. Finlay." The opinion can scarcely be said to have been expressed with the precision which might have been expected from an eminent counsel. It speaks of Bland's Pills as a descriptive term which "does not convey in common usage any idea of proprietary right," though "in the original sense the words might convey an idea of proprietary right." Surely it may be admitted that however long the term may be used it must always in itself convey an idea of proprietary right. The point is that such an idea is not necessarily to be acted upon. It is capable of being corrected by evidence. It looks as if Mr. Finlay wanted to say simply, "Certainly not liable," but did not feel justified in giving less than one page of note-paper in return for his no doubt handsome fee. He instanced

### Gregory's Mixture

as a typical descriptive term, and in this he doubtless selected the title which more than any other would appeal to the popular intelligence. As a matter of fact "Gregory" alone is sufficiently descriptive; and there can be no severer test of fame than this. Not one man in ten millions bequeaths his name to posterity in this fashion. I recall Hansom, Brougham, Guillotine, Wellington for boots, Gladstone for a bag, and Gregory for a medicine, and probably a dozen or two more such glorifications or degradations of proper names might be cited; instances, be it understood, in which the proper name exclusively is used to refer intelligibly to some article. You pack a few things in your Gladstone and jump into a Hansom. The terms quoted are perfectly explicit. So it would be in any company to say you had been dosing your children with Gregory. Is there any other medicine which can be similarly alluded to? At the moment only Condyl and Hunyadi occur to me, and these are only partially parallel instances. Neither Holloway nor Beecham has attained that particular eminence. It would still sound unfamiliar to say you were going to take a Beecham.

### Gregory's Formula,

so far as I know, was not published by its author in any of his books. It certainly does not appear in his famous "Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ," a book which was for many years used in medical examinations as a Latin text. A facsimile of one of Dr. Gregory's prescriptions for his powder was given in the *C. & D.* of November 6, 1897. It was stated to have been supplied by Mr. Joseph Ince, who had received it from Jacob Bell. It was described as "an original prescription," not as the original; from which I infer that it was a prescription

which the doctor was frequently giving. The prescriber, James Gregory, M.D., was in his time the most popular of Scotch physicians. He was Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh University, and Christison says he was the most captivating of lecturers. He did nothing very notable, however, beyond devising this powder, and thrashing a colleague, Dr. James Hamilton (whose pill is now canonised), with a stick, for which he was fined 100*l.* in a law court. This Dr. Gregory died in 1822. His father was Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh University before him, and his son became Professor of Chemistry first at Aberdeen and afterwards at Edinburgh. His great-grandfather was Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh, and other members of the same family became professors of history, astronomy, and mathematics at Oxford, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews. According to Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, this one family furnished sixteen professors to British universities. Curiously enough, the Church of Rome counts the same number of Gregories among its Popes.

### Fowler's Solution of Arsenic

is another apostrophised medicine which takes a prominent place in pharmacy, and its history is worth relating. Thomas Fowler was an apothecary who kept a drug-shop in York from 1760 to 1774. In the latter year he relinquished trade and went to Edinburgh to study medicine. He graduated M.D. in 1778 and settled in practice at Stafford, where he was appointed physician to the infirmary. Later he returned to York, where he acquired a large practice. He died in 1801. In his time appeared a patent medicine under the title of "Tasteless Ague and Fever Drops," or they may have been two medicines. "Tasteless Ague-drops" and "Tasteless Fever-drops" are separately scheduled in the Medicine-stamp Act of 1812. In a treatise entitled "Medical Reports of the Effects of Arsenic in the Cure of Agues, Remitting Fevers, and Periodic Headaches," published by Fowler in 1786, he writes: "When the Patent Ague-drops began to acquire some reputation in this country they were occasionally adopted in the hospital practice of this place [the Stafford Infirmary], and were found efficacious." Then he tells how "Mr. Hughes, the apothecary to the infirmary (whose industry, attention, and abilities in his professional line justly merit applause)" had set to work to imitate this secret remedy, and had come to the conclusion that it was a preparation of arsenic.

### Fowler's Formula

as ultimately arrived at was given as follows:

Recipe Arsenici Albi in Pulverem subtilissimum triti  
Salis alkalini fixi vegetabilis purificati singulorum  
grana Sexaginta quatuor  
Aque fontanæ destillatæ Libram dimidiam  
Immitantur in Ampullam florentinam quâ in Balneo Arenæ  
positâ, Aqua lente ebulliat donec Arsenicum perfecti Solutum  
fierit. Deinde Solutioni frigidæ adde  
Spiritus Lavandulæ compositum unciam dimidiam  
Aque fontanæ destillatæ Libram dimidiam, plus  
vel minus adeo ut Solutionis Mensura Libra una  
accurata fit, vel potius Pondere uncie quindecim  
cum dimidia.

Dr. Fowler reminds his readers that of course Troy weights are intended. He adds the spirit of lavender, he explains, merely for the sake of giving the mixture a medicinal appearance lest patients entrusted to drop it for themselves might be tempted to use it with too much freedom. Also because of the disagreeable association of ideas with arsenic he proposes to call the medicine "Mineral Solution." He appends details of some of his cases, and states that he had used the remedy in 247 cases of ague, that in 171 of these cures had resulted, of which 27 had been after relapses. Of the others 45 were cured between arsenic and bark, 24 had failed principally through the irregular attendance of the patients, and 7 were still under treatment. Fowler was unquestionably the pioneer of the modern medicinal employment of arsenic, but it is clear that he was himself pioneered by a patent medicine.

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## Editorial Comments.

### The Possessive Case.

ELSEWHERE in this issue Mr. C. F. Henry, referring to the possessive-case decision, mentions that none of the titles passed includes an ailment-name, and he mentions that the Board refused to mark a label for antibilious pills in February last. This refusal conforms with the Board's practice since the *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* case. They decline to say whether a medicine is exempt or not according to the terms on the label, and it may be well to emphasise the fact that medicines may in this regard be divided into three classes—viz., (1) those that are liable to duty, (2) those that are not liable to duty, and (3) those that are exempt. There is a clear distinction between the first and third, as the latter are sometimes liable to duty and sometimes not, according to who sells them, while the former are liable by whomsoever sold. The Board in 1886 undertook to mark labels of the first and second classes, but now refuse to mark the third. We have not, however, heard of any instance in which they have not stated in such cases that the labels are liable but subject to the exemption. Mr. Henry suggests that the introduction of an ailment-name into possessive-case titles may complicate matters, but no more, we think, than as regards the provision for the third class. Moreover, we again emphasise the fact that the Board apparently intend that each possessive-case title should be definitely placed on the non-labile list by them. In the case of ailment-names with possessive case, therefore, we presume that the Board will require full disclosure of the ingredients or of the published formula before they treat them as non-proprietary. We are indebted to Mr. Henry for a list of possessive-



case names of non-proprietary medicines which are in common demand in Edinburgh, and we hope other subscribers will follow his example in respect to other towns in Great Britain.

We are indebted to a subscriber (15/40) for a copy of a letter which he has received from the Board of Inland Revenue respecting the sale of a bottle of corn-paint. The disclosure as to its composition was placed at the bottom of the bottle, and the Board have been in correspondence with the retailer about it. Finally, on October 12, the Board wrote to him as follows:

In any case the Board must object to the label conveying disclosures of the composition being concealed at the bottom of the flask. It should form part of, or be closely connected with, the description borne on the principal label; and although the Board do not propose to take any further action against you on the present occasion they must expect this requirement to be strictly complied with in future.

This is reasonable. We have several times told subscribers that disclosures put at the bottom of pill-boxes or inside the lids are not disclosures at all. The Board's letter embodies substantially what they have previously stated, except that they have said that, in the case of small boxes of pills, with small labels, the disclosure may be pasted round the box. We are calling attention to all these small matters in our 1905 *Diary*, and any subscribers who have official letters received this year would oblige by lending them to us for a few days.

## A Reawakening.

THE ailment-name trouble which up to March 31 of this year worried the majority in the wholesale and retail drug-trade has of recent months seemed to be little more than a dream; indeed, many in the trade have been hushed by the comparative quiet of the Revenue authorities into the belief that matters are to slide on in the old way. We have even heard it said that chemists and druggists are not to be interfered with at all so far as the sale of known, admitted, and approved remedies is concerned, and some over-confident persons have not attempted to conform to the Board's requirements as to approved remedies. We think this over-confidence a blunder which should be remedied as quickly as possible, for the authorities do intend to see that those who take advantage of the exemption conform to the conditions that such remedies must be absolutely non-secret and non-proprietary. The following letter is a straw that shows how the wind blows:

26135/S1904.

October 12, 1904.

SIR,—It has been reported to the Board of Inland Revenue that you recently sold unstamped on your premises, . . . a certain preparation—viz., corn-paint—which is rendered liable to medicine stamp-duty by the recommendation "for use in the treatment of corns" contained in the words on the card, "Cures corns, warts, etc.," and in the word "Corn" in the title. I am to explain that the disclosure on the label "Prepared according to 'Pharmaceutical Formulas'" is insufficient to bring the preparation within the scope of the exemption in favour of "known, admitted, and approved remedies." Such a disclosure, in order to bring the preparation within the exemption, must be sufficient to enable the formula to be absolutely identified. I am therefore to point out that a penalty of 10*l.* has been incurred under the Act 52 George III., cap. 150, section 2, by the sale of the preparation unstamped.

The Board do not propose on this occasion to take any steps for the recovery of the penalty in question, but they desire me to caution you against continuing the sale of the article unstamped under the existing label and card, as any repetition of the offence cannot be so leniently treated.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

E. E. STOODLEY.

In this case the remedy is labelled—

### CORN-PAINT

(Collodium Callosum).

*Prepared according to 'Pharmaceutical Formulas.'*

Directions: Paint the corn or wart every night, etc.

The formula for collodium callosum referred to is on page 461 of the first volume of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," but in the index there are references to other formulæ on page 33, where, however, the title "Collodium Callosum" is not printed. We daresay the Board are technically right in not regarding the label as a full disclosure, although the objection is drawing the line a trifle fine. Full disclosures in respect to the three formulæ would be respectively—

*Prepared according to "Pharmaceutical Formulas," I., p. 33, I.*

*Prepared according to "Pharmaceutical Formulas," I., p. 33, II.*

*Prepared according to "Pharmaceutical Formulas," I., p. 461.*

This point is not, however, the one to which we particularly desire to call attention. We take the Board's letter as evidence that they have not gone to sleep, and chemists who enjoy the exemption had better see that they are strictly conforming with the regulation as to absolute disclosure of formulæ according to which their exempted remedies are prepared.

## The Sulphur-market.

CONCURRENTLY with the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company's annual meeting, reported elsewhere in this issue, comes a report that the remarkable success of this combination is threatened by competition from certain mines in Louisiana. We have previously alluded to this matter, but lately the competition has been keener, although up to the present the Anglo-Sicilian monopoly appears to have taken no cognisance of it. But the market in Sicily has now been startled by the arrival of a cargo of 3,000 tons of American sulphur shipped from New Orleans to Marseilles, which port is one of the strongholds of the monopoly, and further shipments are to be made to Hamburg and Antwerp, where the American mineowners have established agencies. It thus appears that the Louisiana and other American mines are not only producing brimstone for the American market, but have a surplus which they can "dump" in Europe. This is all the more remarkable on account of the fact that the yearly consumption of Sicilian brimstone in the United States is between 170,000 and 180,000 tons, while the production of sulphur in the United States last year amounted only to 13,500 tons, as compared with 8,336 tons in 1902. American sulphur has not been shipped to Europe before, and the only feasible explanation of the present shipments is that the rate of freight from New Orleans to Marseilles and other Continental ports is less than that to the Northern ports of the United States, which have hitherto absorbed the bulk of the supplies from the Louisiana, Utah, and Nevada mines. That the Sicilian mineowners would be startled by this development was to be expected, and so menacing do they consider the competition that meetings of the Chambers of Commerce at Girgenti and Caltanissetta (centres of the sulphur-industry) have been held calling for Government intervention. It is also suggested that the monopoly should reduce their prices in order to meet this competition. On the other hand, the monopoly claim that prices during the current year have been lower, and that their sales show a considerable increase over those of last year. This does not alter the fact that prices in London have been kept at a fairly high

level for some time past, and occasionally during spring and summer this year there was temporary scarcity on the spot, owing to the supplies having been absorbed before the arrivals of the regular steamers from Sicily. This is the time of the year when the demand begins to fall off, and the present outlook, with competition ahead, is not regarded as propitious for an advance in prices. As to stocks, there was at the end of September, 1904, a surplus in Sicily of 350,070 tons, against 324,651 tons in 1903, and from January to August the exports were 351,875 tons, against 331,713 tons in 1903. The increased exports are regarded as favourable, but should the American demand diminish during the next two months, prices may decline. It is interesting to note that in the United States, where the consumption of sulphur is large and increasing, the total consumption from domestic and foreign sources aggregated 472,662 tons, of which 185,796 tons represented foreign sulphur, the remainder being obtained from pyrites and domestic sulphur. The development of indigenous sulphur promises well, the output (12,000 tons) being the largest recorded; and if the shipments to Europe are to be maintained it will be necessary for the monopoly to take steps to protect themselves.

### Mainly about Vanilla.

THE articles on the vanilla-trade which we published on June 4 and 18 appear to have created keen interest among vanilla-planters and merchants in the Seychelles and elsewhere, and they have been translated in Seychelles newspapers. That French firms are still making a keen bid for the trade of the Seychelles may be judged from the fact that other proposals are on foot emanating from a house in Mahé. These proposals are contained in a long circular letter which they have issued to planters in those islands, the object of which appears to be the concentration of native produce in their own hands. After drawing a gloomy picture of the commercial situation in the Seychelles, especially the vanilla-industry, the firm come to the conclusion that better days cannot be expected, as the consumption of vanilla is limited and the production is annually increasing. Especially is this so (says the circular) in the French Colonies in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and in Cuba. Not only are the areas of plantation increasing, but the processes of cultivation and preparation have improved. In addition, the depressed situation has been taken advantage of by large buyers at the expense of producers. Secondly, the cocoanut-industry is also at a low ebb as the primitive processes adopted for the extraction of the oil from copra do not admit of a superior quality of oil being produced, nor can the oil compete with that of Cochin or Ceylon. The remedy offered by the writers of the circular is to introduce perfected industrial processes, and they express themselves as willing to manufacture the finished article from the raw material by the erection of the necessary plant and machinery—all expenses to be borne by themselves. They would like to commence immediately if sufficient raw material can be obtained to repay the outlay. As regards vanilla, they offer to introduce the curing methods adopted with so much success by Mr. T. E. Petit, and, in pointing out the superiority of his process of curing, they mention that in February last 25f. per kilo. was readily paid in Paris for this improved vanilla, while that prepared by the older methods had a difficulty in finding buyers at 21f. For a fixed sum (about Rs. 3 per lb.) they undertake to prepare the vanilla, sort, measure, pack, pay freight, insure, and transport the produce to the Paris market. The goods will remain the property of the producer and

he can use his own discretion in selling through any intermediary, though, of course, this intermediary could be their good selves. They would also undertake to deliver the goods anywhere in Europe and the United States. They propose similar methods in dealing with copra, cocoanut-oil, bananas, tapioca, and other native produce. As regards cocoanut-oil they are willing to instal modern machinery for its production, looking to their profit in fixed payment per hectolitre of manufactured oil. All the finished products would bear a special mark, which it is hoped would prove a sufficient guarantee of purity. To sum up, the success of the scheme entirely depends upon whether the planter would agree by contract to furnish sufficient produce to keep the works fully employed for a sufficient length of time, and until the promoters have this assurance from the planters matters are not likely to make much progress. With the object of ascertaining the feelings of the planters, a meeting was held at Port Victoria in August last, the result of which does not appear to have been made public. We expect the scheme is likely to fall to the ground, as it is not clear from the circular what benefit the producer will receive over and above the existing methods of doing business. The vanilla planter would be in a better position to work out his own salvation by taking to heart the expert advice given in our previous article.

Some attention has been paid during the last few years to vanilla-cultivation in the West Indies. The centre of the industry is Dominica, and from that island small quantities of vanilla have recently been placed on the English market, and have realised usually about 7s. 6d. per lb. The pods produced are about six inches in length, black and rather fibrous, but of very good aroma. The Imperial Department of Agriculture is encouraging the industry on a small scale, but has taken the precaution to warn intending cultivators that the vanilla boom is over, as the result partly of over-production and partly of the competition of vanilla.

The current number of "Der Tropenpflanzer," the organ of the German Colonial Economic Committee, gives a series of opinions obtained from five German firms as to the quality and commercial values of some samples of vanilla grown in the Victoria Botanical Gardens in the Cameroons. The best sample was described by four firms as too dry, having been exported merely wrapped in paper instead of being packed in tins. One firm valued it at 9m. per kilo., another at 24½m. per kilo., while the remainder declined to quote a price on the small sample shown to them. The second and third qualities were very dry and fibrous, and possessed scarcely any aroma. They were regarded as of no commercial value.

### "The Tricks of the Pharmaceutical Society."

We are glad to note that Mr. G. H. Richards, whose "XL-All" insecticide has attained such an unenviable notoriety for killing off something else than insects, has thrown off the cloak of anonymity which he adopted after the recent Dover poisoning case. Then he was "Common Sense." Now he returns to his patronymic, and has written to a horticultural paper under the above heading. In this letter he writes of the new-born zeal of "the Pharmaceutical Society for the so-called protection of the public, which really means protection of the chemist's monopoly." Then Mr. Richards relates the recent Fetter Lane case in his own way, or, rather, Mr. Dobbs's way, which was quite the opposite of the Judge's (the representative of the public on the occasion). Mr. Richards then says:

Surely nothing could more pointedly illustrate the necessity for an alteration of the law under which despicable



proceedings of this kind can take place. Under such circumstances as we have described above, suing for a penalty becomes nothing less than abominable persecution. The action of the Society amounts to the laying of a trap for an unsuspecting tradesman to bring himself within the meshes of the law. Of course there is no more danger to the public in the sale of this Insecticide, in a closed and labelled vessel, by an ironmonger, than there is in sale by a chemist; but it is obvious that only by obtaining an alteration of the law, and limiting the chemists' monopoly, can prosecutions of this unfair and disgraceful kind be put an end to. The Privy Council Departmental Committee favour such an alteration as will enable tradesmen other than chemists to sell poisonous compounds for trade and industrial purposes under proper restrictions; and it behoves those who are concerned in obtaining this right to awaken public attention to the necessity for the desired change to be brought about. Meanwhile the Pharmaceutical Society may expect to enjoy the condemnation of all honourable men for sanctioning a course of procedure which smacks more of the foreign spy system than English notions of fair play.

It is scarcely to be expected that Mr. Richards should not yet have realised that the principle of the Poisons Act, which the State insisted in making the Pharmaceutical Society administer, is not closed vessels for poisons, but competent and trained persons to distribute them to the public. The Departmental Committee forgot this; forgot that the Poisons Act was not drafted by the Pharmaceutical Society, but by the Department which called for the Committee. To give effect to the report will stultify the Privy Council's previous acts, and nobody but those in Mr. Richards's position, who want shockingly toxic articles distributed on the manure and lawn-mower style, really want an amendment of the law.

#### The B.P. Digest.

From our remarks on the late Mr. William Chattaway it may have been inferred that his appointment by the General Medical Council resembled Dr. John Attfield's. That, however, was not the case. Mr. Chattaway was engaged to prepare one digest merely, and, that done, his connection with the General Medical Council terminated. Whether there will be more digests or not has yet to be decided by the General Medical Council.

#### An Object-lesson.

The Saint Louis Exhibition awards give good recognition to British chemistry and pharmacy, the successful exposition of which at this great fair is one of the notable things in what will go down in exhibition history as one of the greatest failures. The common belief is that the Exhibition has gone far beyond the limits of successful enterprise. Paris a few years ago endeavoured to get international exhibitions back to practicable limits of space, and to excel previous exhibitions in excellence of detail. St. Louis has emulated Paris in the latter respect, and done well therein, but a mammoth continent has been averse to reason in the matter of compactness, and visitors get sick of the show before they are long in it. In connection with the British chemical and pharmaceutical exhibits there was published by the Royal Commission a catalogue containing a series of monographs dealing with the alkali-industry; alum; brimstone; coal-tar products; cyanides and prussiates; electro-chemistry; explosives, nickel; oils, fats, waxes, soap and candles; pharmacy; pigments and paints; and power-gas. The monographs were written by experts, and are on the whole of permanent value, although the one on pharmacy sadly lacks perspective and appreciation of what is characteristic of British pharmacy; four and a half of the ten pages are devoted to antisepticism! So far as chemical technology is concerned, however, the catalogue is a striking production, and has actually been adopted by the Professor of Chemistry at the Washington University as an advanced text-book, while his students visit the British exhibit in order to study it as an object-lesson in chemical technology.

#### South African Freights.

The Colonial Office has just issued an interim report of the Conference of delegates from South African Colonies appointed to consider the question of ocean freights. The Conference expresses the following opinions:

(a) That the present tariff-rates of freight charged to the general public and enforced by the shipping ring from the United Kingdom are excessive, and detrimental to the interests of South Africa.

(b) That the differentiation in rates by the ring to South Africa between the United Kingdom and America is injurious to British manufacturers, and offers unfair advantages to American trade.

(c) That the present system of giving special contracts by the ring is inimical to the interests of South Africa, disorganises trade, and, if continued, will have far-reaching and prejudicial effects on the commerce of the country.

(d) That the best means of obtaining reasonable, uniform, and maintained rates of freight from the United Kingdom to South Africa will be found in the co-operation of the South African Governments, public bodies, and importers generally.

The Conference recommends that the South African Governments should jointly call for tenders for conveyance from the United Kingdom of their own stores and such other cargo as may be guaranteed; and the opinion is expressed that, in the event of failure to obtain suitable tenders, the Conference should consider how far the South African Colonies can be recommended to go in the direction of financial assistance to encourage or to aid in the establishment of new lines outside those trading with South Africa, or to adopt such other course as may be necessary. The Conference begs that the proposals now put forward provisionally may be submitted to the South African Governments and to the mercantile community for consideration and criticism at the earliest possible date. With this object the Conference has appointed sub-committees for the purpose of recording the views of those whom it may be desirable to examine with reference to the suggested scheme.

#### Sleeping-sickness Parasite.

The latest publication (Memoir XIII.) of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine contains reports of the Trypanosomiasis Expedition to the Congo, a comparison of the trypanosomes of Uganda and the Congo Free State, and a note on tsetse-flies. Trypanosomes were discovered in 1901 by Dr. J. E. Dutton, and an expedition was sent out from Liverpool to Senegambia to investigate trypanosomiasis. Before this expedition returned trypanosomes were found in the cerebro-spinal fluid of cases of sleeping-sickness in Uganda by the Royal Society Commission. As the natives of the Congo Free State had from time to time suffered from epidemics of sleeping-sickness the committee of the Liverpool School accepted King Leopold's invitation to study the disease in the Congo. The result of the mission is told in the present memoir, it being shown that sleeping-sickness is related to trypanosomiasis as a symptom of that disease. The parasite identified with sleeping-sickness in Uganda and the Congo is found not to differ from that described by Dr. Dutton in 1901. The question of a curative agent has for a considerable time engaged the attention of the members of the research, and experiments are now in progress to find a remedial agent which will have the same effect in trypanosomiasis as quinine has in malaria. So far arsenic and trypan red (an aniline dye introduced by Ehrlich and Shéga) have been found useful, but neither drug is an absolute cure. A combination of the two drugs appears to promise better results. The researches are expected to extend over a long time yet.

## Winter Session.

### Association Ballad.

#### THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;  
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and vicissitudes  
On things politic, facts that lurk  
In friendly guise, but treacherous work—  
These be the burden of our Muse.*

#### XLI. LONDON CHEMISTS.

'Twas in November, nineteen-one—  
A year when stirring things were done—  
That first we met to be begun  
(At hostel in the Hol-born)  
This great Association which  
Our legislators doth bewitch,  
And eke subdues the poor, the rich,  
The haughty, high or low born.  
Out from Glyn-Jones's fertile brain,  
The first momentum it did gain,  
And once it looked like raising Cain,  
Or emulating Kaiser;  
But Carteghe gave it welcome chill,  
And did his best the scheme to kill,  
And things were tangled up until  
The advent of Xrayser.

That pungent scribe's prismatic probe,  
Incites each dull cerebral lobe,  
And quickens wits all o'er the globe  
Where pharmacists meander;  
And thus when C. & D. was couped  
By ready Pentney, cautious Pond,  
They both the sword defensive donned,  
Like Caesar or Lysander.

They fought so well, the gallant three,  
And planted thrusts so skilfully,  
That many gathered round to see,  
And promptly were made members.  
And thus th' Association grew  
And looked so large in public view  
That Bloomsb'ry had a funk so blue,  
It stirred her dying embers.

Then t' other Jones, down Norwood way,  
He scribbled hard both night and day,  
And meetings called without delay,  
With missives so polite-ful;  
And scoffers came prepared to mock,  
But stopped to pray, and joined the flock  
That soon our Parliament will shock  
In manner quite delightful.

The gracious Cooper filled the chair,  
And Idris, of St. Pancras, Mayor,  
Our President became, and there  
And then outsiders wondered;  
For while the Elect forced a laugh,  
At our expense, they chewed the chaff  
When Betty, and his better half,  
Enrolled another hundred.

As Secretary, Betty took  
With zeal the work that Jones forsook,  
And showed by every word and look  
That proud was he to do it.  
And thus should chemists heart and hand  
Each other join throughout the land:  
If they'd make one fraternal band,  
Their enemies would rue it.

#### North Staffs Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of the winter session of this Association was held on October 13 at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. T. C. Cornwell (Vice-President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Weston Poole (Treasurer), T. Bentley (Assistant Hon. Secretary), T. Charles and W. Oldham, J.P. (Burslem), J. D. Melling (Tunstall), D. Oxen and C. A. Morrison (Newcastle-under-Lyme), T. Bottomley and F. Burrell (Hanley), R. G. Emery and W. B. Allison (Stoke), S. Challinor (Fenton), and J. B. Blades (Leek).

#### THE C.O.D. SYSTEM.

The Assistant-Secretary read a letter from the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations of Great Britain to Lord Stanley with regard to the C.O.D. system.

The Chairman said that personally he did not fear the system very much, but it was for the Association to send a resolution if they felt strongly on the matter.

Mr. Oldham, J.P., said the Government by this system would simply make themselves the agent for all the shops in the country, and would be collecting debts for them. He protested against it, as he thought it would be most injurious to trade generally. (Hear, hear.) He moved a resolution embodying these views.

Mr. R. G. Emery (Stoke) seconded, and said in many cases it would take trade right away from the town, and the large stores would have a far greater benefit than the small trader.

Mr. Oxen said it would only injure those retail traders who do not push their business.

The Chairman added that largely advertised things are often great swindles, and this system would give such swindles a greater chance.

Mr. Charles (Burslem) thought the C.O.D. system was a monstrous affair, and it might lead to a lot of objectionable things being sent by post and the swindlers would have a big pull. All chemists were not big advertisers and could not all afford to spend large sums of money in advertising.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Blades (Leek) next asked what had been done during the summer on

#### THE TITLES QUESTION.

He could not see that the Pharmaceutical Society were doing anything further in the matter. The Society's private Bill in Parliament would, he believed, never pass. The chemists' title has been filched from them, and chemists ought to fight hard for the monopoly.

The Chairman thought Mr. Lord Gifford had a very strong case on the title question, which, he added, is now falling away like a pack of cards, and it is time they woke up to it.

Mr. Oldham said the only remedy was to make it a penal offence to cover an unqualified person.

It was agreed that the subject should be further discussed at the next meeting.

Mr. Poole brought up the question of the status of those members whose subscriptions were in arrear, and Mr. Emery agreed to call round and see the defaulters.

#### West Ham District Chemists' Association.

THE meeting of this Association at Earham Hall, Forest Gate, on October 13, took the form of a *soirée*, at which about two hundred persons were present. The hall was prettily decorated, and a programme of music was rendered which was exceedingly well received. At the interval light refreshments were served, Miss Steedman, Mrs. Gwinn, and Mr. Forbes undertaking the arrangements of this part of the programme. At the close of the evening the President (Mr. J. H. Matthews) proposed a vote of thanks to the artists, and Mr. Alderman Kettle, replying, said the artists were pleased to give their services and have their efforts so well appreciated.

#### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE first musical and social evening of the session was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on October 13, Mr. J. W. Bowen in the chair. Mr. W. Matthews had charge of the arrangements, and provided a good programme, including a "star" in the person of Mr. Max Ripperda, B.A., a gold medallist of Amsterdam, who gave some striking pianoforte displays and some clever adaptations of "Hiawatha" to the styles of Strauss, Gounod, and Mendelssohn. The vocalists were Messrs. C. J. Strother, A. Latreille, Sidney Jamieson, H. B. Everett, E. H. Barker, and D. R. Webb. In reply to a vote of thanks the Chairman remarked that chemists' assistants have much more in the way of relaxations now than they had forty years ago, when he was an assistant. In those days it was all work and no play from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. The usual collection on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund was made and proved a record—11. 2s. 6d.



### Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists.

A SPECIAL MEETING was held at Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co.'s premises, Fore Street, on Monday evening, October 17, to consider the C.O.D. proposal. Mr. H. Wippell Gadd started the conversation and was followed by the Chairman (Mr. J. W. Lake), Mr. Vinden, Mr. Harris, Mr. D. Reid, and Mr. Milton. The general feeling was that the proposal is a case of London against the whole country, and that the scheme would do a little good but a great deal of harm. Mr. Harris, remarking upon the differences between the Continent and this country, said that we have a cheap parcel-post which the Continent has not. There parcels are carried by the railway companies, and carriage is heavy, while the official difficulties and local taxes are against facilities of ordinary carriage. After a good conversational discussion, Mr. D. Reid formally moved that a petition be sent to the Postmaster-General against the proposal; that copies be sent to Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P. for the city, and to the county members; and that the President, the Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Harris be asked to draw up the petition. Mr. Vinden seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.* The petition has since been forwarded. It is the same as the Federation one (*C. & D.*, October 15, page 641), with a verbal alteration and the following addition:

With regard to the comparison so often made with the systems on the Continent of Europe, full recognition has not been given to the fact that there is no parcel-post on the Continent analogous to that in force in this country. For example, (1) the lowest fee for parcels in France is 8½d.; (2) the working of the parcel-post in that country being in the hands of the railway companies, and not in those of the Post Office, there is neither the promptness of delivery nor the care exercised as by the General Post Office in Great Britain; (3) there are numerous formalities to be performed with regard to sending parcels, which practically prevent the parcel-post being used by the general public.

The petition was signed by Messrs. J. W. Lake (President), J. Harris (Hon. Treasurer), H. Wippell Gadd (Hon. Secretary), and D. Reid (Divisional Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary reported that the canvass for subscriptions in the city on behalf of the Glyn-Jones Testimonial Fund had been very satisfactory. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co. for the use of their premises for the meeting.

### Hartlepool Chemists' Association.

THE present session commenced on Thursday, October 13, when a meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, West Hartlepool. Alderman Thomas Clarkson presided, and there were also present Messrs. Ferry, Gibson, Hill, Leithead, Whitehead, Levie, Timmins, and Barker (Hon. Secretary), West Hartlepool, and Mr. Denton, Hartlepool. Mr. J. B. Barker read a paper on

#### THE C.O.D. SYSTEM.

In the course of this he explained that the system was put into force in other countries before railways and other means of transit became so numerous, and in districts that were very sparsely populated. These conditions do not apply to this country. Moreover, the public have not asked for the C.O.D., Mr. Barker explaining that so far the agitation had been entirely the work of the large capitalists and advertisers. The adoption of the system would mean, he contended, ruination to thousands of tradesmen. It would centralise trade, and, what is of special importance to chemists, would mean free handling of poisons, without any safeguards to the public. Tradesmen are the largest taxpayers, and probably the heaviest rated of all classes. If, as he believed, the C.O.D. system meant their ruin, it would cause considerable depreciation in the rateable value of a town. Another objection is that the system would play largely into the hands of fraudulent and objectionable advertisers, and he thought it was important that a strong resolution against the proposals should be adopted and forwarded to Lord Stanley, and to the borough and county members.

Mr. A. Timmins entirely agreed with these remarks. Messrs. Leithead, Ferry, Hill, and others expressed them-

selves in similar terms, and at the conclusion of the discussion the subjoined resolution was unanimously passed.

We, the members of the Hartlepool and District Chemists' Association (comprising practically the whole of the registered chemists in Hartlepool, West Hartlepool, and district), are opposed to the introduction of the Cash-on-Delivery system by the postal authorities, believing the same would be detrimental to the interests of the great majority of tradesmen.

The system would only be the means of raising large departmental stores in a few large centres, whilst it would tend to the abolition of the numerous small chemists' shops now existing throughout the country, and which are a necessity to the community at large.

It would also largely facilitate the distribution of objectionable nostrums, poisonous substances, and appliances of an injurious nature, which would not find an opening if passed through the ordinary channels of business.

We also protest against the endeavour of certain large advertisers to manufacture public opinion in favour of C.O.D. by inserting slips in various periodicals to be signed and forwarded to the Postmaster-General.

Signed on behalf of the members of the above association,  
THOS. CLARKSON, President.  
J. B. BARKER, Hon. Sec.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the author for his paper.

### Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on October 18. The President (Alderman Dunn) was in the chair.

#### THE C.O.D. SYSTEM.

The meeting considered the circular of the Federation of the Pharmaceutical Association in regard to the cash-on-delivery system, and it was decided to send to the Postmaster-General a resolution against the proposed innovation. Mr. R. H. Marshall then introduced the question of the effect of

#### THE SHOP-HOURS ACT

on the business of the chemist. He judged that in the case of a chemist who dealt in other kinds of goods than medicines it would be necessary to confine his trade to drugs and surgical appliances after the closing-hours. The question for them to consider was whether or not they were willing to take measures towards facilitating a closing order. He suggested that on every day except Friday and Saturday the closing-hour should be eight o'clock, that the closing-time on Friday should be nine o'clock, and he ventured to suggest half-past ten on Saturday, though he did that with some trepidation because the circumstances varied so much in different parts of the city. He was of opinion that the most suitable day for half-day closing was Tuesday. The Chairman urged the importance of unanimity of action among the trades in regard to the half-day closing. Mr. Mitchell asked whether, if a half-holiday was arranged, it was understood that they were going to take advantage of it or some of them were going to remain in the shop for the sale of scheduled articles. Mr. Marshall said he did not believe that it would be worth while for any chemist to remain in his shop after the approved closing-hours for the sale of scheduled articles. The Chairman agreed with that view. Mr. Mitchell expressed the opinion that there was just enough of the voluntary principle about this Act to secure its failure, as all previous voluntary movements had failed. Mr. Carson asked how they would be situated in regard to the herbalists. Mr. M. Firth asked how they would be placed in regard to the grocers. The Chairman said that these cases would be met by asking that all trades should be closed at the same time. Mr. Carson said that it was evident that the chemist who did not live on the premises would suffer by comparison with those who did. The Secretary said that the effect of the public getting to know what the closing-time was would be that it would not be worth the while of any chemist to stay in. And he thought that almost anything might be brought under the definition of medicine or medical and surgical appliances. Mr. Firth said that if the chemists and grocers determined to close at certain times, that would be all the more reason why the herbalists should decline to close. Mr. Silson moved, and Mr. Mitchell

seconded, a resolution approving of the principle that application should be made for putting the Shop-hours Act into force, and that the closing-arrangements should be general to all trades. Mr. Mitchell said that the off-licensed grocer near to him could keep open until eleven o'clock every night and sell medicines as well as beer, and the off-licensed grocer would be disposed to make the most of his opportunity. Mr. Watson suggested that in each district some one member of the trade should be deputed to remain open on the half-day of closing so that the convenience of the public might be met, but this suggestion was not approved at all. The resolution was carried, and it was also resolved that Tuesday was the most convenient day for half-day closing, that closing at eight o'clock should be recommended for Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. A substantial minority protested against closing on Friday at eight, for the reason that wages are paid on Friday—Mr. Silson and others stating that as much business was done between six and nine o'clock on Fridays as for the whole of the rest of the day. Mr. Silson expressed the opinion that the outside chemists were being out-voted by those in the centre of the city. Ten o'clock was determined upon as the closing-time for Saturday.

### Leeds Chemists' Association.

THE annual dinner of this Association is being held at the Grand Central Hotel on Thursday evening, as we go to press. For it Mr. Fred Reynolds has sketched a characteristic cover showing Mr. R. A. Robinson (Fra' Yorkshire!) sitting on a fishing-basket intent on the gentle art, the fish he has caught being too big for the basket. Why the artist has made the "Phcl. Society" a pike we leave to him to explain. The Leeds and Whitby arms surmount the design, and something like a rose pours its effulgence into a fancy mortar. Mr. Worfolk, President of the Association, is presiding at the dinner, and the following comes after:

#### TOAST LIST AND MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

"The King" ... .. The President  
     "God Save the King."  
 "The Queen and the Royal Family" ... The President  
 "The Pharmaceutical Society" ... Mr. Yewdall  
     Responded to by Ald. Robinson, J.P., L.C.C.,  
     President Pharmaceutical Society.  
 "The City and Trade of Leeds" ... Mr. Ward  
     Responded to by Councillor Hirst,  
     President of the Yorkshire Section of the  
     Society of Chemical Industry.  
 "Kindred Associations" ... Mr. Sergeant  
     Responded to by Messrs. Walshaw and Silson.  
 "The Leeds and District Chemists' Association" Mr. Pickard  
     Responded to by the President.  
     Incidental Music.

### Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

THIS Society have been late in getting to work on their winter session this year, writes a correspondent, probably owing to the reaction after the hard work and excitement of the B.P.C. visit. The annual general meeting will be held at the Montgomery Hall, Surrey Street, on October 26, at nine o'clock, when the members of the Council for the ensuing year will be elected, the voting-papers having been already sent out. The retiring members of the Council are Messrs. S. Carr, J. F. Eardley, A. R. Fox, J. G. Jackson, J. B. Pater, and J. W. J. Turner. The agenda includes the annual report and the presentation of the statement of accounts, and something will probably be heard of the financial side of the Conference visit.

### Sheffield Microscopical Society.

THE annual meeting of the Sheffield Microscopical Society was held on October 18 at the Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms. The annual report, as read by Mr. John Austen (Secretary), showed that the past year had been

very successful. Two members had died, Mr. Frank Keeton, who had been a member of the Society for five years, and who had rendered valuable service on practical nights; and Mr. A. H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S. The late Mr. Allen had been a member for upwards of twenty years. He gave many valuable papers and demonstrations before the members. The report of the Treasurer showed that the financial affairs of the Society were in a sound condition. It was announced that four valuable antique microscopes, about 100 years old, had been presented to the Society by Mr. B. W. Winder.

### Western Chemists' Association.

THE members of this Association met for the first time this session at the Norfolk Hotel, London Street, Paddington, W., on October 19, the President (Mr. J. W. Bowen) in the chair. There were just over a dozen members present. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. J. I. Philp), in the absence of the Treasurer, submitted the

#### BALANCE-SHEET

for the past year. The balance in hand on the General Fund (4*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*) is the largest the Association have had for some years. The balance on the Entertainments Fund (6*s.* 2*d.*) is less than usual. On the motion of the President, with Mr. Frank Rogers as seconder, the Treasurer's report was adopted.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected to form the committee of the Association for the ensuing year: Messrs. Bowen, Rogers, Gulliver, Jones, White, Worsley, Philp, Lewis, Martindale, Middleton, and Procter. In this connection,

The President said two of the retiring Councillors, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Cracknell, were Past-Presidents of the Association, and he thought they had well earned the thanks of the Association for the good work they had done. Especially were the committee grateful to Mr. Cracknell, who had held every office in connection with the Association, and had shown much energy and devotion in its service.

Mr. Rogers endorsed the President's remarks regarding the yeoman service done by Mr. Cracknell and by Mr. Harrington. All the officers of the Association were sorry these gentlemen were retiring from office, and he heartily supported the motion of the President thanking Messrs. Harrington and Cracknell for their faithful services.

This was agreed to unanimously

#### RADIUM AND IODOFORM.

The President said he had received a letter from a wealthy lady who, being interested in chemistry, had taken the trouble to provide herself with a sound chemical education. This lady had, he believed, an excellent laboratory and gave demonstrations to her friends of the wonders of chemistry. She had been working with radium recently, and had observed that apparently some reaction took place when a saturated solution of iodoform in chloroform was placed in the proximity of radium. He (the President) was asked the nature of the reaction, but had not had time to go properly into the matter. He had prepared two or three samples of solution of iodoform in chloroform as suggested, but these almost immediately became dark-coloured, and he thought perhaps a very weak solution was indicated. He brought the matter before the meeting thinking that perhaps Dr. Harrison Martindale, whose interest in radium they all knew, would be good enough to give any experience he may have had on the subject.

Dr. Harrison Martindale said he had observed that solutions of iodoform were decomposed in ordinary light. Thinking this was due to the proximity of various tubes of radium, he made a solution, which he put in a dark cupboard, and the same effect was produced. He therefore came to the conclusion that the iodoform decomposed entirely apart from the presence of any radio-activity. Radium rays have the power, however, of throwing certain bases out of combination. In the case of soda-glass, potash-glass, or the diamond, for instance, radium colours the glass, and the sodium or potassium base is thrown out and deposited on the beaker in the form of a brown coloura-



tion. In the same way the diamond is changed from its crystalline form to the black allotropic variety.

The President thanked Dr. Martindale for his remarks, but said that with regard to the solution in chloroform they had not got much further. He was inclined to think that the solution was so unstable that it could scarcely be used for the purpose required. Probably another and better solvent could be found.

Mr. Philp suggested ether, and Dr. Martindale said the experiment was worth trying, and would probably produce interesting results.

#### P.A.T.A. PREPARATIONS.

Mr. W. Browne suggested that the Association might approach manufacturers of well-known proprietary articles not yet on the P.A.T.A. protected list and ask that they should put them on.

Mr. Marsh said one difficulty that presented itself to him always regarding protected articles was the fact that the ordinary chemist, not a member of the Association, did not know when articles were on the P.A.T.A. list and when they were not. He suggested that a distinctive mark, such as the letter "P," be put on each P.A.T.A. article.

Mr. Browne pointed out that the P.A.T.A. issued a 6d. "Year-book" that could be bought by anyone and gave all the necessary information regarding protected articles.

Mr. Philp said he thought the matter of a distinctive mark was discussed at the P.A.T.A. Convention, but nothing had come of it.

Mr. Weston said chemists should have no trouble in finding out which were P.A.T.A. articles and which not, as most of the wholesalers' catalogues—such as Newbery's, Sanger's, and Barclay's—indicated protected articles.

After further discussion it was agreed that these were matters for the consideration of the P.A.T.A., and outside the province of the Association.

#### A LIST OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Burton Middleton said it had occurred to him that it would be a decided advantage to each member, and a stimulus to interest in the Association, if membership lists were printed and circulated among the members.

The President thought the suggestion an admirable one. Mr. Rogers thought likewise, and it was unanimously agreed that the names and addresses of members of the Association be printed and circulated to each member along with the rules, etc.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then delivered a short valedictory address in which he reviewed the doings of the Association during the past session. He deplored particularly the meagre attendance which had been characteristic of the meetings. There had been no set paper read by any member of the Association—a thing which had never happened before in his recollection. They had informally discussed Sir Charles Dilke's Shops Bill, the Pharmacy Bill, dispensing by doctors, and the proposed C.O.D. system. In connection with C.O.D. he was pleased to note that the Pharmaceutical Council had memorialised the Postmaster-General, showing the possible effect the system would have on the small trader. He (the President) was of opinion that the system would have a tendency to promote the indiscriminate use of poisons. A Shop-hours Bill had been passed by Parliament, but the threatened Poisons Bill had not yet appeared. Outside advice had been tendered as to how the Association should conduct its affairs, but he was of opinion that the Association need not go outside the scope indicated in the original rules to increase its usefulness. Social intercourse is of first importance, with loyalty to their fellow-members of the Pharmaceutical Society as a good second. For the ensuing session several papers had been promised by well-known gentlemen connected with pharmacy. After referring to the Glyn-Jones Testimonial Dinner, and the gratification the success of Mr. Glyn-Jones, one of their members, had given to the Association, the President concluded by again referring to the apparent want of interest in the affairs of the Association as shown by the non-attendance of members last session, saying that he felt that his own shortcomings were, in great measure, responsible for the uneventful session.

Mr. Marsh, in moving hearty thanks to Mr. Bowen for his conduct of affairs during the past two years, assured

the President that the bad attendances were no fault of his. All were agreed that a better President of the Association could not exist, and all appreciated the hearty work Mr. Bowen had done for the Association.

Mr. Weston, in seconding, said Mr. Bowen was a "good fellow," and had done his best, and everybody knew it was no fault of Mr. Bowen's that the attendances had been so poor.

Mr. Rogers endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Marsh and Mr. Weston, and said that the reason no member gave a paper last session was probably because Western chemists were very busy men. For the forthcoming session a special effort had been made to endeavour to infuse new life into affairs, and papers had been promised by four gentlemen whose names were sufficient to command an audience. The first paper would probably be on "The Wholesaler's Responsibility," by Mr. John C. Umney. Dr. Luff had promised a practical paper for second; the third would be by Mr. Peter MacEwan on "Are British Pharmacists Decadent?"; and the fourth by Mr. Edmund White on "Hospital Pharmacy."

The motion was put by Mr. Marsh and carried with acclamation. Mr. Bowen having replied, votes of thanks to the officers of the Association, the members of committee, and the auditors closed the proceedings.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

#### Tuesday, October 25.

*Federation of West-Riding Chemists' Associations*, Royal Hotel, Bradford, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting and consideration of the following motion: "That the Federation is of opinion that steps should be taken to enforce that portion of the Spirits Act which prohibits others than chemists from dealing in spirituous liquors." [See *C. & D. Diary*, 1904, page 284.]

*East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association*, Edinburgh Hotel, St. Leonards, at 8.30 p.m. First meeting of the session.

#### Wednesday, October 26.

*Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association*, Park Hotel, at 3 p.m. Discussion on the C.O.D. Postal System and the Shop-hours Act.

*Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association*, Hôtel Métropole, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson) will be present.

*Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonchouse Chemists' Association*, 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, at 3 p.m. Annual meeting.

*Nottingham Chemists' Association*, Calvert's Café, Long Row, at 9 p.m. Discussion on the C.O.D. System.

#### Thursday, October 27.

*Barnsley Chemists' Association*, Royal Hotel, at 7 p.m. Annual meeting.

*Reading Chemists' Association*, Table Dainties Restaurant, Friar Street, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting and dinner.

*London Chemists' Association*, Athenæum, Camden Road, Holloway, at 3.30 p.m. Mr. A. Larking (Early-closing Association) will speak on the Shop-hours Act.

*Cheltenham Chemists' Association*, 19 Promenade Villas, at 8.30 p.m. "Notes on the History of the Progress of Pharmacy from 1841 to 1868," by Mr. J. A. Thomas.

*Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association*, 94 West Regent Street, at 9 p.m. Annual business meeting. Mr. W. L. Currie in the chair. The C.O.D. System and the Shop-hours Act will also be considered.

"WHAT happens to gold when it is exposed to the air?" said the chemical examiner. The examinee, after long reflection, said, "It gets stolen."

A PRIVATE MEETING.—Mr. James Henry, chemist and druggist, Shotley Bridge, called a private meeting of his creditors on October 4, at which it was resolved that a representative of the principal creditors inspect and value debtor's stock, and if it was found to be within the value assessed by debtor, a composition of 5s. in the pound be accepted, and paid by debtor's brother-in-law. The following (all of Newcastle) are creditors: Ismay & Co., 44l. 5s. 10d.; Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), 22l. 3s. 8d.; and Phillips, Spencer & Dackers, 12l. 5s. 8d. The liabilities are stated at 331l. 12s. 2d. and assets 74l. 1s. 1d.

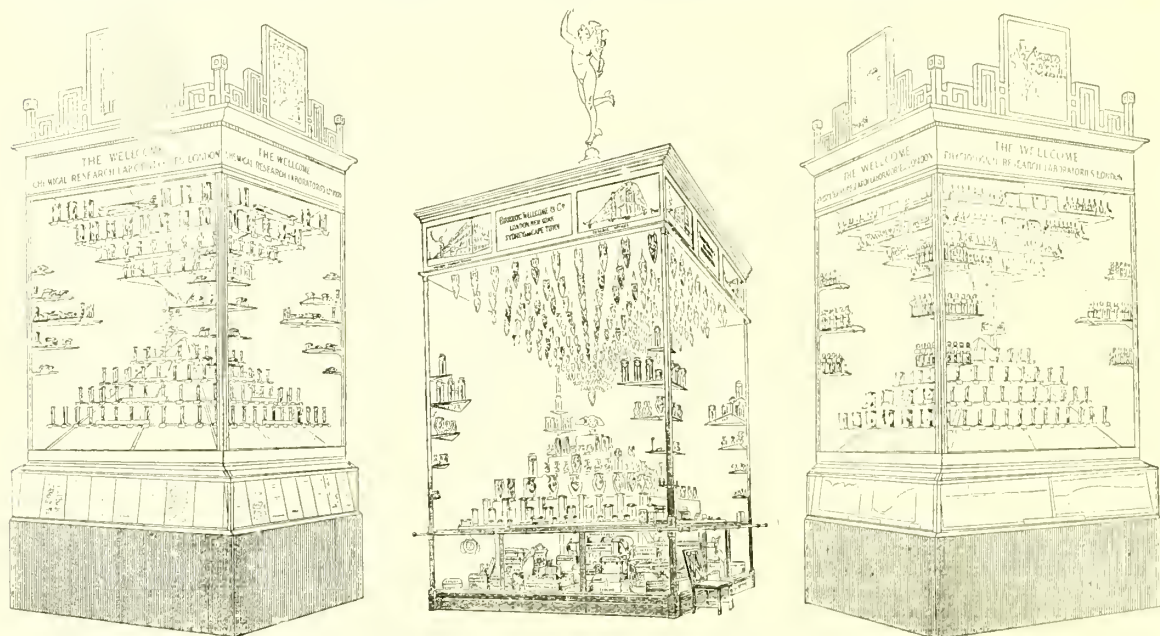
## Pharmaceutical Impressions of America.

By WILLIAM MAIR, F.C.S.

I HAVE had the opportunity, during a five-weeks' visit, of making a study of pharmacy systems and organisation and pharmaceutical education in the United States, and have had the privilege of visiting about fifty wholesale, manufacturing, and "jobbing" houses, and as many retail pharmacies—"stores," as they are called in America. A general survey of the conditions of retail pharmacy in the United States does not leave quite so favourable an impression as one could wish. In the main these conditions do not compare very favourably with our own in the style of business done or in the pharmacies themselves. There are exceptions, in New York numerous exceptions, but it cannot be said that U.S. pharmacists carry with them into business much of the spirit of the really good training they receive at their colleges of pharmacy, some of which are excellently equipped. I talked

There is no parcel-post: like most other things in the public interest, that is made a political issue, while the Express Companies, who also dominate the railways, would object to the infringement of the monopoly they have at present. There is no matter what the people think; they are long-suffering, and in the "land of the free" there is no good, they say, in being a "kicker." Postage on letters costs 2c. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and telegrams double and more what they cost with us, with a minimum of 25c. It surprised many to learn that we carry letters of the same weight at the same rate for 10,000 miles within the British Dominions, and everywhere within the Islands (which they have always been taught to regard as "a back number, anyhow,") at 1d. per 4 oz. The only way to get a letter through in New York with anything like the facility one is accustomed to in the ordinary course in London is to use an extra 10c. "special delivery" stamp. The telephone system is ideal: there is an instrument on every desk almost, and therefore the handy directory is the recognised index for the latest correct address of everybody who is anybody in the business and social community.

The St. Louis Exposition has been so well done by your



with men (manufacturers and retailers) of broad views and great experience, men of responsibility, who have travelled, and have the best interests of their fellows at heart, who deplore the modern undue trend towards pure commercialism in its uninspiring and unpharmaceutical phases. Nor is this altogether avoidable—competition is so fierce, and mistrust so keen. Yet the standard of education and examination improves. The New York College of Pharmacy has lately become affiliated to the University of Columbia, of which it now, very worthily indeed, forms a department. The Baltimore College has followed suit, and is now an integral part of the University of Maryland, and that means that a higher standard of education will be immediately required from entrants. There are no large corporations with stores in every town such as we are familiar with; few have more than two or three establishments. The doctors in the cities for the most part write prescriptions and do practically no dispensing themselves. The great department-stores do no dispensing to speak of, the greatest of them none at all.

The wonderful facilities afforded to the visiting members of the Society of Chemical Industry gave me a still wider outlook upon the systematising of departments in manufacturing industries; the all but complete displacement, in many instances, of manual labour by machinery; the high standard of intelligence of the operatives; and the amazing natural resources of the country, as yet little more than tapped.

Special Commissioner that there is little left to say. The first impression one gets of the British exhibits in the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Arts Section is of admiration for the success of Mr. Charles T. Tyrer's arrangement of the collective exhibit. All the exhibitors have been named and their exhibits described in your columns. That of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. is likely to have a high place in the lists of the international jurors on account of its strong scientific and informative character as much as of the quiet dignity of its commercial representation. The three plate-glass cases are new and of novel and graceful design, the framework in aluminium-bronze and the bases and Grecian cornices of polished mahogany. The central case is the largest of the three: it stands on a base 121 square feet, and is 12½ feet high, exclusive of the bronze "Mercury" surmounting all. The arrangement, it will be observed, is pyramidal from the base, and the ceiling is an inverted pyramid formed of hanging ovoid cut crystal vases filled with "tabloids" of different kinds and colours. The interiors are decorated in a soft pale blue, and in the facias are art panels showing the firm's laboratories, chemical-works, warehouses, offices, and research departments. The "Wellcome" brand of fine chemicals and alkaloids claims almost equal space and attention with the "Tabloid" brand products. The work of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories and of the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories is presented in separate cases. In the former Dr. F. B. Power shows



specimens of substances isolated or synthesised by himself, Dr. Jowett, and other workers in the course of investigations done in the laboratories, while Dr. Barger does the same in respect to the physiological work. There is not the same artistic finish about the British exhibit that there is in the French pavilion over the way, or the same self-contained character there is about the German exhibit, but the British exhibit is practical, as it is intended to be.

It is surprising to see so little enthusiasm for the Exhibition by the Americans themselves. Few whom one met had been or intended to see it; they had had so many, they said. But the most surprising thing of all was that so few of the largest American pharmaceutical houses and of specialists in pharmaceutical machinery are exhibiting. But I was told that they do not show at public exhibitions. The drug-store in the grounds is a new idea, and Mr. Brenner, "prescriptionist," was doing good business. The "observation automobile" and the megaphone are in great vogue. The stereopticon and the kinetoscope are being used with success by the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, to illustrate their model factories and notable social scheme. A firm of refractionists are doing a thriving business at each of a dozen or more roomy stands in as many of the buildings.

The United States Pharmacopœia is expected to be published in December. This is the eighth decennial revision, which was due in 1900, but has been delayed, partly through the death of Dr. Charles Rice, the Chairman of the Revision Committee. Of the new features one is the introduction of doses for the first time, and these will appear in the metric and English equivalents, the metric being placed first. Standards for purity have been fixed so as to cover a limit of medicinal rather than chemical purity. Standards for potent drugs have not been much increased in number: one has been adopted for hyoscyamus. The strength is being changed, I understand, of a number of preparations to bring them into conformity with the recommendations of the International Congress on Potent Remedies, which sat in Brussels, and on which Dr. Frederick B. Power was the U.S. representative. While in the case of our own Pharmacopœia the medical element predominates in its compilation, the Committee of Revision of the U.S.P. has hitherto been almost entirely composed of pharmacists, and a departure has been made in the almost completed edition to enlist certain medical service. A number of preparations from the "National Formulary" have been incorporated. The volume becomes a legal standard ninety days after publication.

## Trade Notes.

**LOZONE.**—Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, E.C., inform us that they are now sole agents for the supply of Lozone.

**MESSRS. MAY & BAKER (LIMITED),** Battersea, announce in our advertising-columns that they have been awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis Exhibition. Particulars of the exhibit are also given.

**ODOL IN AUSTRALIA.**—By a Customs decision just announced, odol on importation into the Commonwealth is classed as "spirits or perfumery," dutiable as spirits according to strength, or 20 per cent. *ad val.*, whichever is highest.

**A READY-MADE AND CONCENTRATED PASTE** is supplied by the British Paste Company, 251 Upper Street, London, N. It does not go mouldy, we notice, and even on dilution with twice or three times as much water, it still forms a strongly adhesive medium. For bottling purposes it is excellent.

**UNIQUE DISTINCTION.**—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. inform us that they have been awarded three grand prizes and three gold medals for their exhibit at St. Louis Exhibition. The Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories have obtained a grand prize and three gold medals, and the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories have secured one grand prize and one gold medal.

**MESSRS. STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS (LIMITED),** Cowper Street, Finsbury, E.C., have obtained a gold medal for

their exhibit at St. Louis Exhibition. Their very fine display of expressed oils, essential oils, cultivated leaves, extracts, and other pharmaceutical preparations was noted in the *C. & D.*, December 26, 1903, page 1043, and it is satisfactory to find the exhibit has been so highly appreciated by the jury.

**MORE "CROWN" CASKETS.**—Since the visit of our Town Traveller to the showroom of the Crown Perfumery Company, Fore Street, E.C. (see *C. & D.* October 15, page 642), a quaint and highly artistic series of perfume-caskets has been secured which is likely to be very popular. The caskets are Japanese in design and finish. They are of lacquered wood beautifully painted, and a feature is the "double casket"—one box inside another, with the perfumes of course in the inner box. These cost from 14s. to 17ls. per dozen.

**VERONAL.**—The Bayer Company (Limited), 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C., are now putting this product on the market as manufactured at their works in Elberfeld. It is the new hypnotic introduced by Professors E. Fischer and J. V. Mering last year. Chemically it is diethyl-malonylurea, or barbituric acid, and forms small, colourless crystals, liquefying at 191°, odourless, and with a slightly bitter taste, which dissolve in about twelve parts of boiling water and 145 parts of water at ordinary temperatures. The Bayer Company will send literature in regard to it to any of our subscribers.

**THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION AWARDS** include a silver medal to the firm of Mr. W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., whose display was entirely pharmaceutical. Capsules of amyl nitrite, bougies, eye-ointments in tubes, ergot solution, castor-oil solutions of alkaloidal bases, oleanodyne, sterile solutions, brominol, compressed moss, erythrol tablets, solubes, sterules and radium apparatus are some of the things which are on show. Additional interest attaches to the exhibit on account of autograph letters from Pasteur, Huxley, and Darwin, and a complete set of the eleven editions of the "Extra Pharmacopœia." Mr. Martindale calls attention to his success in our advertising-pages.

**THE LANTERNIST'S POCKET-BOOK.**—Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Farringdon Avenue, E.C., have issued the 1904-5 edition of the "Primus Lanternist's Pocket-book." It contains tables and information useful to users of optical lanterns and diary pages. The pocket-book sells at 6d. Any of our subscribers can obtain a sample copy on payment of the postage, 2d.—The "Coxin" competition which Messrs. Butcher organised at the beginning of the photographic season closes this month. Customers who are known to be competing may well be reminded that the time is now short, and that the coupons are to be sent direct to Messrs. Butcher.

**CHEMICAL v. BACTERIOLOGICAL.**—Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S., chairman of the Sanitas Company (Limited), has issued a reply to Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited) in regard to the bacteriological standard for disinfectants. Mr. Kingzett now tells members of Parliament that the Jeyes Company have in the past given support to his contention that coal-tar disinfectants should be standardised chemically. The Jeyes Company some time ago distributed a pamphlet about disinfectants by Messrs. Helbing and Passmore, in which these chemists said of the bacteriological method—

Undoubtedly it has furnished very important and valuable results, but is of little use unless supported by practical experience. Chemical methods are more reliable if the germicidal power of the various chemicals contained in the disinfectants is once known. In every preparation, activity must depend upon the proportion of a certain ingredient or ingredients, and chemical analysis, if properly carried out, reveals these proportions with certainty, and furnishes indisputable evidence as to the comparative value of disinfectants of the same class.

Mr. Kingzett quotes further from this pamphlet, and concludes by expressing the hope that for the sake of fair and unrestricted trade their previous letter has given the death-blow to the precious scheme of standardisation planned for the peculiar advantage of interested parties but detrimental to everybody else, including the public at large.

## Legal Reports.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

At Swindon Police Court on October 20 Mr. Stafford Allen Warner, chemist, Swindon, was summoned for having sold at Swindon, on August 18, 4 oz. of liquor potassæ which was not of the nature demanded. Mr. Bevir prosecuted, and contended that the sale was to the prejudice of the purchaser. Mr. Sam. Smith proved the purchase, and said that upon analysis the liquor potassæ was found to be not of the strength indicated on the label. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 1*l.*, to include costs.

#### REDUCED IRON.

At Swindon Police Court on October 20, before Mr. Hussey Freke and other Magistrates, Mr. John James Shawyer, chemist, of Swindon, and member of the Town Council, was summoned for having sold, on August 18, 1 oz. of reduced iron not of the nature demanded.

Mr. Harry Bevir prosecuted for Wilts County Council, and Mr. Cyril Kirby (London) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Bevir in opening stated that the certificate of Dr. Bernard Dyer, county analyst, upon which the prosecution was based, stated that the sample of reduced iron contained arsenic in the proportion of at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain to the ounce. It was not alleged there was any want of care or of good faith on the part of the defendant. Mr. Sam. Smith, local inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, gave evidence as to purchase, and in cross-examination said this case was only the second prosecution in which reduced iron was concerned, the first case having been heard at Marlborough, Wilts. Dr. Dyer gave evidence as to making the analysis and finding the proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of arsenic to the ounce. Reduced iron should be practically free from arsenic. He had ten recent samples of reduced iron for analysis, and found seven to contain a quantity of arsenic which he considered to be trivial. His personal experience was confined to these ten samples, in all of which he found some arsenic. The hydrogen used in the preparation of reduced iron was usually obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc. In both of these chemicals it was possible to find traces of arsenic.

For the defence Mr. Kirby said he did not suggest the quantity of arsenic found in the sample submitted for analysis was the smallest possible quantity that could be obtained. Undoubtedly since the report of the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning greater care had been exercised by manufacturers, and it was possible to get samples free from arsenic, but it was not possible to get samples of reduced iron in which there was no arsenic at all. The report of the Royal Commission showed that arsenic was present in a great number of things—even in chops and steaks. He contended that arsenic became a foreign ingredient as soon as its presence was found to be excessive, which was not so in the present case.

Mr. Otto Hehner, analytical chemist, London, who gave evidence before the Royal Commission, was called, and said all drugs were free from arsenic as far as practicable. He did not consider the amount of arsenic found in the sample analysed excessive. Asked if he were to fix a limit of arsenic, would that limit exclude this sample, witness said No; he further said that arsenic might be present in reduced iron in the form of arsenide. Dr. Tirard, physician, London, said he did not consider the quantity of arsenic found in the sample was injurious. This was all the evidence. Mr. Bevir, replying, contended there had been a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser. The Magistrates retired, and on their return the Chairman said they had carefully considered the case, which had been ably put before them, and they did not think the facts warranted a conviction. The case was accordingly dismissed.

#### TARTARIC ACID.

At Swindon Police Court on October 20, Mark Watts and Frederick Parry, of Wootton Bassett, Wilts, were summoned for selling 4 oz. of tartaric acid containing  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain of arsenic per lb. There was no defence, and the Chairman said the Bench felt that in this case they must impose a small penalty for the protection of the public. A fine of 5*s.*, and 17*s.* costs, was imposed.

## Medical Gleanings.

### HABITUAL ABORTION.

DR. G. S. HIRST, of Treherbert, mentions in the "Lancet" (1904, 1081) the case of a woman who had aborted eleven times, in spite of all precautions to come to term. On May 20 he put her on potass. chlorat. gr. iiss. thrice daily, and she had a full-time living female child on September 6, having taken the chlorate up to September 4.

### BABY'S MILK.

In cases where it is necessary to use cow's milk in infant feeding, it is recommended that from 1 to 3 grains of sodium citrate per oz. be added to it. This causes partial decalcification, and the formation of curd in the stomach is prevented. The citrate is harmless, and good results in cases treated are recorded by Dr. F. J. Poynton in the "Lancet" (1904, 433).

### FOR DYSPEPTIC CHILDREN.

Ext. cascariæ sagradæ liq.	...	m℥.
Tr. nucis vomicæ	...	mij.
Tr. belladonnæ	...	m℥.
Glycerini	...	m℥.
Aq. menthæ pip. ad	...	3ij.

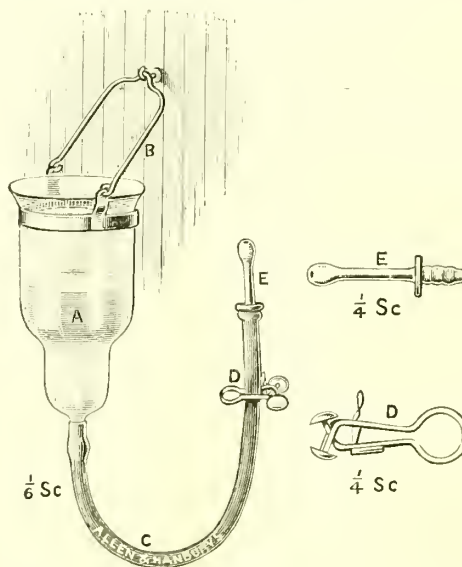
To be given at bedtime.

### SILVER-NITRATE INJECTIONS.

THE smarting of these injections is one of their drawbacks. Dr. Walter R. Griess, of Cincinnati, points out ("Therapeutic Gazette") that the effect desired from the silver salt is accomplished quickly, and in order to prevent its continued caustic action on the urethra as soon as the syringe is withdrawn it should be washed out, filled with solution of sodium chloride, and this latter injected, whereby the silver is fixed as chloride and the irritation stops.

### OLIVE OIL IN CONSTIPATION.

DR. GEORGE HERSCHELL states in the "Lancet" (1904, 943) that olive oil is most valuable in the treatment of constipation, especially when due to spasmodic contraction of the bowel. Three to ten ounces of the warm oil should be injected at a time; but it is not advisable to give it with



the Higginson syringe, and he has devised the apparatus illustrated, consisting of a glass funnel, A, with loop, B, to suspend it above the patient's bed, and fitted with I.R. tube of large calibre, having a nozzle, E, of special construction (so that the sphincter ani grips it) and large bore. The clip, D, has a catch which keeps it open while the patient is taking the injection. It is best to commence with five or six ounces daily and reduce the dose as the bowel resumes its natural function:





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### The Possessive Case.

SIR.—You have rendered a distinct service to the trade by inducing the Inland Revenue authorities to concede that labels in the possessive case referring to non-proprietary medicines are not liable to duty—a concession which has been the object of many futile individual efforts. You will render a further service if you can inform the trade how long this concession will last, or give the probable date when the Board will again change their minds. If you can do this, chemists can order just sufficient labels to serve the required period.

Joking aside, have not chemists good ground for a protest against the proceedings of the Board in this matter? Many pounds' worth of labels were destroyed and a larger amount of new labels purchased to meet the requirements of the Board's decisions of only last year, and now we know that most of these labels need not have been thrown away and few new labels need have been purchased. Your space is precious, and I will only further point out that the Board's letter to you of October 11 evidently only applies to non-ailment names; but a letter received by me on February 24, 1904, if read in conjunction with yours, shows that not only would "Dr. Thomson's Liver-pills" be not liable to duty but "Dr. Thomson's Antibilious Pills" will also be not liable. I had sent up a label, "Antibilious Pills, composed of colocyath, aloes, and scammony as prescribed by the late Professor Gregory," and the Board did not mark it, but stated that it was liable unless "it falls within the exemption of known, admitted, and approved remedies." The result now is that even ailment-names, in conjunction with the possessive case, of such remedies are not liable.

Yours sincerely,

CLAUDE F. HENRY.

1 Brandon Terrace, Edinburgh, October 15.

#### Is this Infamous Conduct?

SIR.—In this week's issue of your valuable paper I note on page 653 the above headline. It is knowledge to us all that a medical man is entirely restricted from any form of advertising whatsoever, but with a chemist this is obviously not the case. Why should it be? I take it that any business man who originates a good idea is perfectly free to make the very best use of such to the benefit of himself and his customers. As a qualified chemist and druggist, and an ad.-writer, I hail this new idea with delight. It shows that England is still alive to the needs of the times. We all know what has made the American nation. It is simply good and judicious advertising. It seems to me this will surely help us as chemists to regain our partially lost estate.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM J. PEARSON.

Burton-on-Trent, October 15.

#### Some Emotions and Assertions about Women.

SIR.—"Lyndwood" in his second letter misrepresents my position. I look with great disfavour on untrained persons, whether men or women, entering pharmacy, but the number of women entering is proportionally so small that the effect of those among them who are untrained is negligible among the great number of untrained men, while the proportion of inefficient to efficient women is no greater, but rather less, than that of inefficient to efficient men. I see no reason to object to the entrance of well-trained women.

I have great sympathy with "Lyndwood's" desire to ensure a proper training, but so long as such a large proportion of masters fail in their duty to their apprentices the measure he proposes would be without effect in en-

suring such training. The only way to make this effective would be to allow no chemist to take an apprentice without a licence, and to refuse a licence to anyone who did not give good instruction; but supporting such a scheme is, I am afraid, crying for the moon. An investigation into the question whether each candidate has really "been engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions" would not force masters to train their apprentices properly, and thus would not greatly lessen the numbers of unfortunate apprentices, though it would improve the average of knowledge among those who were allowed to enter for the examination.

Yours faithfully,

HAROLD DEANE.

It does seem to require a reasonable explanation of how it is that girls are in proportion to the number presented more successful than men.

SIR.—The above is an extract from a letter to you by "Lyndwood, M.P.S.," printed in last week's issue. I desire to say that a reasonable explanation is easily found, for, as a teacher of many years' experience, I am able to tell him that they are harder workers, more systematic and methodical, and, knowing the expense of continued rejections, do not care to "have a shot" until they feel themselves ready and have obtained advice in the same direction from their tutor. They are weak in arithmetic, but they compensate by perseverance and application. They are thoroughly honest to themselves, and do not try to deceive their teachers, nor do they talk glibly of that which they do not understand. They do not smoke, bet, drink beer at bars and saloons, or play billiards, and rarely now is a lady seen careering the country lanes on a bicycle. Nor do they play tricks in the laboratory, or go to sleep at afternoon lectures owing to an inordinate mid-day meal. They do not tell their examiners, who ask kindly how they are getting on with their "practical," that they have "not found a d— thing," nor do they appear in the examination hall on the eventful day smelling of beer, tobacco, or brandy. They do not want to fight the presiding examiner for the one mark short, and suit the action to the word by pulling off the coat. They do not want to argue their weaknesses with the examiners, and generally they conduct themselves in a manner becoming the occasion and in strict concordance with etiquette and the syllabus.—Yours faithfully,

SIGILLUM UT ANTEA. (18/28.)

C.O.D.

SIR.—During the next few months chemists who are Masons will be invited to assist at a function presided over by Lord Stanley; there are at least two ways of showing their appreciation of this gentleman's infamous C.O.D. scheme.

S. D. (15/49).

#### Legal Queries.

Labels to be marked "Liable" or "Not liable" to medicine stamp-duty should be sent to the Editor in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones, if desired.

10/33. *Shelves.*—If the "fixtures" are not permanently attached to the premises, and are fixed by screws, you are entitled to remove them as you have paid for them.

14/65. *Doubtful.*—No one has any right to use your name in business, even with the prefix "late," without your permission.

13/31. *I. R.*—The sale by a chemist as "white wine" of "an ounce or so of S.V.R. diluted with water with a drop or two of oil of cloves in it" is illegal unless he has a spirit-licence, or the dilution is carried down to 2 per cent. of proof spirit. Perhaps this will do as well:

Ol. caryoph.	...	...	mij.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	5ss.
Aque	...	...	5x.
Aq. chloroform. ad	...	...	3xx.

This is non-dutiable.

12/45. *N. de P.*—You may continue to supply anti-cholera mixture for ships' medicine-chests with the old label, adding the following disclosure on an additional label: "Prepared according to the Prescription of the Board of Health, 'Pharmaceutical Formulas,' 66."

7/6. *Cefin*.—The Early-closing Act is not limited as to place. A town of 2,000 inhabitants, like one of 200,000, may adopt it. The local authorities must be approached, but any order they make as to early closing is not to apply to businesses mentioned in the schedule. See *C. & D.*, September 24, page 549.

11/64. *Omicron*.—Reference to our *Diary* would show you that a medicine called "liver-pills" is outside the range of stamp-duty.

15/11. *Technical*.—You have not a spirit-licence, we presume, therefore it will be illegal for you to supply a Winchester of absolute alcohol to a technical school. We presume the Excise authorities would say nothing if you got your wholesale house to send the alcohol direct to the school, you charging the school for it, but even this is a technical offence. All that a chemist is permitted to do is to supply 8 oz. of rectified spirit at a time for scientific purposes.

9/39. *Estate*.—The professional fee of a solicitor with regard to the probate of a will varies considerably according to the circumstances of each case. It is affected by the length of the will and the nature of the assets and liabilities. In an ordinary case we should say the fee would be about twenty guineas.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

257/22. *J. E.*—Anæsthesin is the ethyl-ester of para-amido-benzoic acid, which was introduced as a local anæsthetic. It is sometimes also given internally in cases of stomach-irritation.

257/65. *Hydro*.—Hydroquinone Developer, one-solution

Hydroquinone	...	...	100 grains
Sodium sulphite	...	...	1 oz.
Sodium carbonate	...	...	1 oz.
Potassium bromide	...	...	20 grains
Distilled water to	...	...	20 oz.

Use undiluted or with half the quantity of water.

259/28. *C. H. C. E.*—Honey and Flowers.—The following is a hair-lotion that answers your requirements:

Sapo. moll.	...	...	...	3ss.
Ess. bouquet	...	...	...	5iv.
Sp. rosmarini	...	...	...	5j.
Tr. canthar.	...	...	...	5j.
Aq. rose ad	...	...	...	Oj.

Misce.

258/30. *A. W. C.*—Ink for Stamping Linen.—The best kind of non-argentic ink is the one you have indicated: black varnish diluted with turpentine. It does not require to be too thin, or the stamping spreads.

257/43. *A. M.*—Fixtures are the fittings of a shop that are fixed, such as the wall-shelving and counter. Movable counter-cases are not regarded as "fixtures," but this does not apply to the upright cases that are screwed to the counter.

16/37. *Thistle*.—See *C. & D.*, October 1 page 591.

17/27. *J. S.*—We should not think of analysing a powder about which the sender gives absolutely no information, as the matter cannot be of any general interest.

14/63. *Q.*—There is no work published on the "preparation of animal glands and extracts for therapeutic uses." You may gather some hints from a paper by Dr. McWalter on "Materia Medica Animalis" in the *C. & D.*, August 13, 1898. Professor Hewlett, of King's College, has embodied in a book on "Serum-Therapy" the outlines of the manufacturing processes for serums and vaccines.

9/26. *L. R.*—Ammonium Hippurate, used in medicine, is the acid salt,  $C_4H_8(NH_4)NO_3 + C_4H_7NO_3 + H_2O$ . The hippurates were first suggested by Sir A. B. Garrod as a remedy for uric-acid diathesis from the observation that when sodium hippurate is added to blood-serum containing a urate the urate is soon removed.

255/66. *Africa*.—The Toy Amorces contain a little of the same composition as is used for match-heads—potassium chlorate, amorphous phosphorus, lead oxide, and resin—but can only be manufactured in licensed premises. A chemist's shop would never be so licensed.

14/47. *T. B.*—Cheap Ketchup.—You should be able to compound a suitable article by the use of spiced vinegar, soy, mushroom ketchup, and salt. We have not a formula by us.

14/57. *Jonathan*.—Boot-sole Dressing.—We have several times examined similar preparations to that you send, and published formulas for the liquid—the last time on May 3, 1902, page 709. The colour of your sample is a little deeper than usual, and it will need the use of more iron peroxide, or you may find annatto necessary.

168/27. *S. C. M.*—White Ink for Rubber Stamps.—Rub down zinc oxide 1 oz. with mucilage of tragacanth 2 oz., and add if required glycerin  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

145/55. *Esperença*.—(1) Cheese-fermentation.—Abnormal cheese-ripening is due to such bacteria as *B. lactis aerogenes*—gas-producing bacteria—which cause the production of holes in the cheese. The evil is partly checked by the addition of a small percentage of salt or boric acid to the milk, but in large factories care is taken to exclude milk containing gas-producing bacteria. A little of the curd, obtained by the addition of rennet to a sample of the milk from a particular source, is kept at a warm temperature for a few hours. If the objectionable bacteria are present, the curd is found to be full of holes, and the milk is rejected. Cleanliness in milking and in the dairy helps to minimise the trouble. (2) Lecithine Syrup.—The following formula was given some time ago in the *C. & D.*:

Yolk of egg	...	...	...	5x.
Milk	...	...	...	5iss.
Glycerin	...	...	...	5x.
Cherry-laurel water	...	...	...	5iiss.
Sugar	...	...	...	5iv.
Sodium chloride	...	...	...	5ij.

A tablespoonful for a dose.

An alternative preparation might be made by emulsifying lecithin, arranging the dose at 5 grains in each tablespoonful of emulsion.

15/54. *T. & B.*—We gave some notes on the preparation of Luminous Paint in the *C. & D.*, August 29, 1903, page 407; March 16, 1901, page 459; and September 14, 1901, page 480.

12/61. *M. M. C.*—Thickening Sauce.—It is necessary to boil the starch with some of the liquid before adding it to the bulk of sauce. You do not say whether you did this. The quantity mentioned in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to the gallon) could be increased if necessary.

12/67. *A. C.*—Optical Examinations.—Refer to the *C. & D.*, August 13, page 289, for particulars of the examinations for opticians. The next examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company is on November 14 and following days.

222/39. *N. P. D. and S.*—Dr. S. Rideal's "Disinfection and the Preservation of Food" (Sanitary Publishing Company, 15s.) gives most of the information you desire about disinfectants, and also answers the question as to the preservation of fish and milk. Carbolic acid and naphthalene are products of tar-distilling, and could not be made profitably on a small scale.

### Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

16/6. White shellac in flakes: where obtainable?

14/55. Formula for "Herman's Platinum Acetone Osmic Mixture."

17/56. Where can Manhattan milk-powder be obtained?

18/62. Who are the makers of dispensing flats with rounded corners, the mark on bottom being "R" in a triangle?



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: October 20.

THERE is a quiet tone about the drug and chemical markets, and few changes of importance have occurred. In chemicals, bromides have commanded most attention, and at the reduction a large business has been done. There is still some uncertainty about the position of bromine, which prevents makers from being free sellers, and they have now temporarily withdrawn from the market. English refined camphor has been advanced 1*d.*, and many look for a still further improvement, as crude is almost unobtainable, or only in small lots. Quinine is flat, the second-hand market having lost the improved feeling noted last week owing to the heavy bark-shipments from Java for the first half of the month. Cream of tartar is firmer. In drugs, trading has been generally quiet. Lycopodium has again advanced, and new Spanish ergot has been in demand for America. Opium is 6*d.* dearer on the spot, in sympathy with the Smyrna market. Saffron of the new crop is rather lower, and gentian is easier. Essential oils have been quiet, American H.G.H. peppermint being slightly easier. Star-aniseed oil is firm, and B.P. eucalyptus oil is also firmly held. The following are the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (Eng. ref.)	Acid, carbolic	Gentian	Petroleum
Lycopodium	Ammonia	Oil, cocoonut	Pot. pruss.
Opium	sulphate	Oil, pepper-	and soda
	Cream of	mint	Saffron
	tartar	(H.G.H.)	
	Ginger	Quinine	
	(Cochin)	(sec. hands)	

### Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, October 19:—The opium-market continues to show an advancing tendency, and sellers are holding back in consequence of the want of rain interfering with the sowings.

SMYRNA, October 20:—A further advance of 2*d.* per lb. has occurred in opium to-day.

HAMBURG, October 20:—Lycopodium for forward delivery is lower, at 675*m.* per 100 kilos. Cod-liver oil is firmer.

NEW YORK, October 20:—The drug-market is active. Opium is steady at \$2.70 per lb. Cod-liver oil is excited and considerably dearer at from \$43 to \$60 per barrel. Menthol is weak, at \$3 per lb. Peppermint oil is unsettled, at \$3.60 per lb. for tin oil. Refined camphor is higher, at 64*c.* per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is weak, at 11*c.* per lb.; and senega is rather easier, at 68*c.* per lb.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is a fairly good all-round business passing in the heavy-chemical market, both on prompt and forward account, but there are no new features of very special importance to be recorded. Values keep on the firm side.

**ALKALI PRODUCE.**—Bleaching-powder is in rather better inquiry for prompt, deliveries against contracts being very fair, while price is somewhat firmer. For next year's delivery the firmer tone recently ruling is well maintained, and 47*ts.* 6*d.* to 47*ts.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton represents the position for softwood casks on rails. Caustic soda is in steady request for prompt and at unchanged rates: 76 to 77-per-cent. 107*ts.* 10*s.* to 107*ts.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, 70-per-cent. 97*ts.* 15*s.* to 97*ts.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and 60-per-cent. 87*ts.* 15*s.* to 87*ts.* 17*s.* 6*d.* For next year's delivery these figures also nominally rule, but according to special circumstances; good contracts are in some cases being booked

at figures 5*s.* per ton lower. Ammonia alkali in fair request at 47*ts.* 10*s.* to 47*ts.* 15*s.* per ton, free on rails at works, and 1905 requirements are being entered at 47*ts.* 5*s.* to 47*ts.* 10*s.* Soda crystals are in steady request, and unaltered rates of 57*ts.* 6*d.* to 62*ts.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails or free on board Tyne, and 67*ts.* 6*d.*, f.o.b. Liverpool. Bicarbonate of soda unchanged at 67*ts.* 5*s.* to 67*ts.* 10*s.* per ton in casks, and 67*ts.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 67*ts.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake well maintains its strong position, and in consequence of good continued demand tendency is towards further advancement rather than otherwise; 37*ts.* 6*d.* to 40*ts.* per ton in bulk, free on rails, is nominal value. Chlorates of potash and soda maintain their late firmer tone, at 3*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda have declined, and now stand at 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.* and 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. respectively. Hyposulphite of soda is firm in tone, with advancing tendency from the following: 6 to 8-cwt. casks 57*ts.* to 57*ts.* 10*s.* per ton and 1-cwt. kegs 57*ts.* 15*s.* to 67*ts.* 15*s.* per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda are in fair demand, while prices vary according to quality, quantity, and destination: 140° Tw. 47*ts.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 47*ts.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, 100° Tw. 37*ts.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 47*ts.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 75° Tw. 37*ts.* 5*s.* to 37*ts.* 15*s.*, in usual casks, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, October 19.

ARSENIC is firm, at 12*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—There have been considerable sales of Maranhão at 1*s.* 5*d.* At auction 10 barrels Pará sold at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

CALABAR BEANS.—Ten barrels have been sold at 2½*d.* per lb. CANARY-SEED.—Rather easier, at 80*s.* for Turkish, 85*s.* Mazagan, and 90*s.* per quarter for Spanish.

CASTOR OIL.—Stocks of good seconds Calcutta still continue in small compass, and in view of advanced prices for shipment holders are firm, at 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb. Further sales are reported for delivery next year, but particulars have not transpired. First-pressure French is now held for 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.* in store. The price for shipment remains unchanged, at 2½*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles.

COCOANUT OIL.—French Cochon is now offered for shipment at 307*ts.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles. Spot price remains firm, at 35*l.*

COD-LIVER OIL.—The small stock of Newfoundland non-freezing in first-hands is firmly held for 5*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* per gal.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Very firm, at 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot. For near arrival, 8*s.* 6*d.* would be submitted.

GUM ACACIA SORTS.—In good demand at present low rates. Stocks are now very limited, and holders are slightly firmer in their ideas.

IRISH MOSS.—Recent arrivals have been cleared from the quay on private terms. It still continues very scarce.

QUILLIA-BARK.—Five tons has been sold at 19*l.* 15*s.* per ton. Holders are firm in their ideas of 19*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 15*s.*

SULPHATE OF COPPER is firm, at 21*l.* 5*s.* per ton for prompt delivery.

### German Drug-market.

Hamburg, October 18.

Business shows a little more life this week, but navigation into the interior is difficult owing to want of water.

AGAR-AGAR is firm, from 270*m.* to 280*m.* per 100 kilos., according to quality.

ANISEED is improving, 44*m.* per 100 kilos. being asked for new crop.

ANTIMONY is dull of sale at 27*m.* per 100 kilos.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—There are rather large stocks here, and the demand is limited.

BALSAM TOLU is dull and neglected.

CANTHARIDES continue very scarce, at 10½*m.* per kilo.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is firmer, being quoted at 500*m.* per 100 kilos. from second-hands; refiners quoting 525*m.*

CASCARA SAGRADA is dull of sale; spot is quoted 75*m.* and forward 63*m.* per 100 kilos.

CITRIC-ACID is dull of sale, at 220*m.* to 218*m.* per 100 kilos.

COCAINE shows an improving demand, with muriate quoted 450*m.* per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is quiet, at 320*m.* per 100 kilos.

IPÉCACUANHA.—Rio is quoted 11 to 11½*m.*, and Cartagena is scarce, at 10½*m.* per kilo.

LYCOPODIUM is firm, and high prices are still asked; forward is 750*m.* per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL on the spot is quoted 22*m.* and forward 19½*m.* per kilo.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver is firmer; non-congealing offering at 175*m.* per barrel; castor is very firm, at 44*m.* per 100 kilos. for first-pressing; linseed and rape are quiet, and Chinese wood on the spot is quoted 51*m.* to 52*m.* per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint is unchanged; H.G.H. is 16½*m.* per lb., and Japanese 12½*m.* to 13*m.* per kilo. Star-aniseed is firmer at 12*m.* per kilo.

WORMSEED is very firm, at 120*m.* per 100 kilos.

WAX, JAPANESE, is quoted 105*m.* per 100 kilos.

## American Drug-market.

New York, October 11.

Business continues good, and the market has a more animated appearance than for some time past.

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—There is a good jobbing demand, and Central American is firm at 30c. Pará is somewhat dull, with 35c. a nominal quotation.

**BEEWAX.**—Prime grades are scarce, and 29½c. is asked for spot goods.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Recent arrivals have depressed the market, and prime whole Russian are now obtainable at \$1.40.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** is somewhat unsettled, but 8c. is the lowest quotation for spot goods.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—Demand is good, and dealers who have been holding off are now commencing to stock up. Prime Norwegian is steady at \$44 to \$48.

**DAMIANA-LEAVES.**—New crop are offered from the Pacific at 8c. Prime old leaves continue firm, at 9c. to 10c.

**ERGOT** is arriving freely, and the market is easier but unchanged. Russian is quoted at 39c., and Spanish at 40c.

**GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS)** is still quoted from primary sources at \$1.40, but dealers will not pay this figure.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Both Rio and Cartagena are firm, and \$1.25 has been paid for the latter. Rio is offered at \$1.50, but \$1.25 would buy.

**JALAP** is in better demand, and prime old root is firm, at 13c. New is also firm, at 11½c.

**MENTHOL** is irregular, and while some dealers ask \$3.25 in cases, supplies can be bought down to \$3.10.

**OPUM** is firmer in sympathy with advices from primary sources, and prices have advanced to \$2.70 for single cases.

**PEPPERMINT OIL** continues firm, and distillers are not willing to make concessions. On the spot \$3.60 is still quoted for bulk oil and \$3.70 for bottles.

**QUININE**, as anticipated, has advanced 2c., and makers now quote 23c. in bulk. Second-hands offer German at 22½c. and Java at 22c.

**SENEGA-ROOT** is easier, and 68c. will buy.

### Cod-liver Oil.

Under date of October 17, a Bergen correspondent sends us the following letter: "As you will remember, reports were circulated some time ago of large imports of Newfoundland cod-liver oil to Norway, which refiners in Bergen and elsewhere were said to reship as Norwegian oil. The size of these imports was greatly exaggerated by our competitors. A proposal has now been made by persons interested in the cod-liver oil trade, with the idea of obtaining a prohibition duty on the importation of all foreign cod-liver oils. The Commercial Association of Bergen are to discuss the matter, and it is to be hoped that they will second the proposal in order to put a stop not only to the imports, but also to a renewal of the above reports."

### Java Cinchona.

The following is extracted from the 1903 report of the Government cinchona establishment in the Preanger governorships:

"The year 1903 in respect to the cultivation of cinchona, as far as the financial aspect is concerned, is considered satisfactory: prices were well maintained, although the production was again much greater than in the previous year. Indeed, the average price per unit was somewhat higher than in 1902. It began with the unit at 67½c., being thus, in spite of the heavy offers at the first auctions in 1903—namely, 929,229 kilos.—at a somewhat higher figure than at the last auctions of 1902. At the February auctions, when the quantity on offer was considerably less—viz., 480,940 kilos.—8.20c. per unit was paid, which was the highest of the whole year. At the April auctions, when 759,851 kilos. was offered, 7½c. was paid, and thereafter the unit varied according to the supply of bark, between 6½c. at the June auctions, when the quantities offered were greatest—namely, 996,509 kilos.—and 7½c. at the close of the year; so that the average price per unit for 1903 was 7.06c., against 6.95c. in 1902, while the respective quantities of bark offered in 1903, 1902, and 1901 were 6,838,187, 6,502,452, and 6,598,864 kilos. The Java harvest, however, amounted to much more, since the figures given above refer only to the bark sold at the auctions, and a relatively large quantity was consigned to other parts of the world; while 972,799 kilos. was manufactured into sulphate and hydrochloride of quinine by the Bandong Quinine-factory. The cultivation of cinchona in Java can only be kept prosperous by the co-operation of the producers, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that more of the planters should adhere to the existing combination. This combination of the Java planters aims at keeping the price of the unit at the auctions of bark at Amsterdam, and the corresponding price at the auctions of cinchona at Batavia, at a minimum of 6c. Now that the prices, thanks to the Bandong Quinine-factory and the combination of cinchona-planters, remain at

a fair and a more constant level, prosperity is doubtless awaiting the future of cinchona-cultivation, and it promises to produce a steady revenue to the Government. That better times are in store for the Bandong Quinine-factory through improved methods of working, with consequent reduction of expense to a minimum, may be gathered from the under-mentioned returns of production, in respect to which it must not be forgotten that the capacity of the works had not been enlarged—i.e., the machinery and buildings remained as before. They produced 27,181 kilos. of sulphate of quinine plus 3,550 kilos. of other quinine alkaloids in 1902, and 42,745 kilos. of sulphate, plus 5,223 kilos. of alkaloids in 1903. All the quinine produced by the Bandong Factory was, at the beginning of 1904, regulated by a price about equal to that obtained at the Amsterdam auctions of bark. The Government's cinchona establishment yielded a net profit of 1,613,250fl. from 1882 to 1897, with a profit in seeds and stocks of 100,072fl. In 1898 to 1902 the profits were 1,649,155fl. and 65,918fl. from seeds."

**ACID, ACETIC**, continues firm, at from 36s. and upwards per cwt. for glacial on the spot.

**ACID, CARBOLIC**, has a firmer tendency, there being a large inquiry for *crude*, sellers of which ask 2s. 3d. per gal. for 60 per cent., with buyers at 2s.

**ACID, CHRYSOPHANIC.**—A good German make is quoted at 4s. 7d. per lb.

**ACID, CITRIC**, is very slow of sale at 1s. per lb. for foreign and 1s. 0¼d. for English.

**ACID, TARTARIC**, is also dull of sale at 11½d. to 11¾d. for English and 11¼d. for foreign.

**ACETANILID** is firm, at from 8¾d. to 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

**ASAETIDA.**—Subsequent to the auctions a fair amount has been sold at up to 75s. per cwt.

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—Good Maranham of B.P. quality is quoted 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.

**BROMIDES.**—There is no further alteration to report. The makers all seem disinclined to book contracts, and it is reported that they are now "full up," having lately been inundated with orders at the reduced prices. They are also endeavouring to keep down the size of individual contracts, and *bona-fide* consumers are not able to get as much as they would like. For small parcels of potassium bromide for immediate delivery a slight premium on the makers' prices has been paid. It is quite possible that if the new German maker does not enter the convention the price may be further reduced.

**BUCIUR.**—A fair quantity of fair round greenish leaves has been sold at 7½d. per lb.; good green are scarce and wanted.

**CAMPHOR.**—The English market for refined bells has been advanced 1d. per lb., to 2s. 7d., and flowers to 2s. 6d. This advance appears to be due to the scarcity of crude and the uncertain supply, and refiners look for a still further improvement in refined. Japanese tablets are quoted 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., with not much available at the inside figure.

**CANARY-SEED** is firm, at from 81s. to 84s. for good Turkish.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Fair Russian flies are firm at 4s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b., and for good 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. is wanted, according to quality. Two small parcels of Chinese have arrived here, the asking-price of which is about 2s.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Rather below 40s. per cwt. has been accepted for small lots of new bark on the spot.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on November 1 will consist of 80 tons Van Houten's, 16 tons De Jong, 10 tons Mignon, and 2 tons of a foreign brand.

**CORIANDER.**—Prices now appear to be stationary at the higher range; there is a fair demand, holders of Morocco quoting 30s. to 31s., Russian at 24s. c.i.f., Hungarian at 26s. c.i.f., and English at 35s. per cwt.

**CINCHONA.**—At the London auction on Tuesday small supplies were again offered, of which about three quarters sold at an average unit of 1¼d. per lb., against 1¾d. paid at the last London sale and 1¾d. at the last Amsterdam sale. The sale was considered very satisfactory by agents, a fair amount of competition being shown, and for what little manufacturing-bark was offered high prices were



paid. The unsold lots, we understand, were disposed of after the auction.

The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona ... ..	150	90
African cinchona ... ..	96	96
Ceylon cinchona ... ..	86	42
South American cinchona ... ..	43	43
Java cinchona ... ..	33	33
	403	304

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lbs.
The American and Italian factories ... ..	18,515
The Brunswick factory ... ..	11,535
Messrs. Howards & Sons (Limited) ... ..	9,030
The Imperial Quinine Company ... ..	4,975
The Frankfort and Stuttgart factories ... ..	4,140
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ... ..	2,001
Druggists, &c. ... ..	3,964
Total quantity sold ... ..	54,160
Bought in ... ..	17,070
Total quantity offered and sold ... ..	71,230

The prices paid were as follows: EAST INDIAN.—Succirubra, fair druggists' quill, 5½d. to 5¼d. per lb.; broken quill and chips, 3½d. to 3¼d.; ordinary to fair stem chips, 1½d. to 2¼d.; Ledgeriana branch, 3½d.; Officialis, stem chips and shavings, 4½d.; good root, 5½d. to 5¼d. per lb. CEYLON.—Ledgeriana branch, 3½d.; Succirubra chips, 3½d. per lb. AFRICAN.—Fair Succirubra quill, 5½d. to 6d.; broken quill and chips, 4½d. to 5½d. JAVA.—Succirubra, stem chips, 6d.; root, 6½d.; branch, 2½d. Ledgeriana, good stem chips, 8½d.; good branch, 7d. to 8½d.; good root, 8¼d. Hybrid root, 2¼d. to 4½d. per lb. SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, good quill, 6½d. Soft Colombian chips, 8d. Stout flat Cartagena (2), 3½d. per lb.

The exports from Java during the first half of October were exceedingly heavy, being 909,000 Amsterdam lbs.—say, one million English lbs.—against 568,000 Amsterdam lbs. last year.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firmer at 79s. per cwt. for 95-per-cent. and 81s. 6d. for 98-per-cent. powder.

The exports of tartar and wine-lees from Spain during the seven months ending July were as follows:

	1902	1903	1904
Kilos. ... ..	6,693,339	5,936,736	6,583,006

ERGOT.—For good Russian 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted. Offers have been made from the Continent at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5¼d., but samples received indicate that the quality in such instances is perished and wormy. It is stated that American orders, amounting to about 9 tons, have been placed in Spain at the extreme figure of 1s. 10½d., c.i.f., for new Spanish.

FENUGREEK is unaltered at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco on the spot, according to quantity.

GALLS.—Chinese are quiet, with sellers of plum-shaped and the usual kind at 52s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., for December-February shipment. Persian blue are neglected, both on the spot and to arrive, spot being quoted 57s. 6d. to 60s.; green at 52s. 6d. to 54s., and white 50s. to 51s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of cubes have been made at 31s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Under the influence of better supplies the market is a trifle easier, with sellers on the spot at 19s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan sorts are firm, soft white druggists' gum being worth 34s., and fair hard amber sorts 24s. to 26s. per cwt. Fair sales of so-called Persian insoluble sorts have been made at full prices; pale selected is quoted 22s. to 25s., and small white 19s. to 20s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet, at from 5s. 2d. for fair Rio (Matto Grosso) to 5s. 4d. for stout. The arrivals this week are 32 bales of Rio and 4 of Cartagena.

LYCOPodium.—Small sales have been made on the spot at 5s. 9d., but with pronounced scarcity 4s. is now asked for what little there is.

A Continental report states that there is still a lack of offers of fair quantities from the new crop. Small lots are offered here and there, but in most cases they are for forward delivery. In addition they are said to have cost 800m. per 100 kilos., and over. There is still some demand on the part

of consumers, but people seem shy of the high prices. As there is a lack of trustworthy reports from Russia, there is great uncertainty in regard to the future of the article.

MASTICH.—A report from the Continent states that the remainder of the old crop was offered a few weeks ago under 300m. per 100 kilos., and the first arrivals of the new were offered lately at this price, but scarcely any contracts have been made. The yield proved smaller than was expected, however, and prices at Constantinople advanced to 340m. to 350m. per 100 kilos. Consequently we shall have to reckon on higher values compared with last year.

MENTHOL.—Very quiet, with sellers of the premier brand at 10s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MYRRH continues scarce, good picked gum being held at 7l. per cwt., good pale sorts at 97s. 6d., and siftings at 82s. 6d. per cwt.

OIL, CASTOR.—The market is steady, but quiet. Hull make is quoted 24l. 15s. for finest medicinal, 22l. 5s. for firsts, and 20l. 5s. for ton for seconds for prompt and to December delivery, ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The tone this week is a trifle weaker, one agent now quoting Norwegian oil 160s. per barrel for November delivery, which is about 5s. to 10s. lower than the present spot price, which ranges from 165s. to 175s. per barrel, according to brand. Buyers are purchasing sparingly, and small sales have been made at 165s., one holder being willing to go on this figure. Newfoundland is neglected, there being sellers at 150s. on the spot. Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 15 that there has been a fair demand for non-congealing cod-liver oil at 160s. per barrel, f.o.b. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 5,707 barrels, against 1,994 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL, OLIVE.—According to a report received from Messina last week, the devastation of the olives is extending to all the principal centres in Sicily, even to Gioja, where the blossoming had been so promising. Spanish oil is already being imported for local consumption, and prices have advanced considerably. The following are the current quotations: Yellow Messina 35l. 15s., green Messina 33l. 10s., and "burning" Russia 37l. per ton, f.o.b.; Gallipoli 33l. 10s., and choice ditto 34l. per ton, f.o.b.

OIL, TURPENTINE, closes firmer at 39s. 3d. per cwt. for American on the spot.

OIL, WOOD.—Chinese is quiet, with sellers on the spot at 29s., and 23s. 9d., c.i.f., for arrival.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Little attention has been paid to the Peppermint oil market this week. American H.G.H. is quoted 16s. 3d. spot, being 3d. easier, and for pure Wayne County 16s. 3d. is asked. Japanese dementholised Kobayashi brand can be had at 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 3d. spot. Lemon-grass oil is steady, at from 8d. to 8½d. per oz. spot; and Citronella oil is quoted 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. in drums, and 1s. 2½d. in cases. Further sales of Star-anised oil have been made at from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d., and 5s. 4d. spot is now wanted; to arrive, business has been done at 4s. 10½d. c.i.f. B.P. Eucalyptus oil is firmly held at from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. The demand has now slackened down somewhat. Attention should be called to the fact that a large quantity of grossly adulterated oil is on the market. Pure French Spike oil is firm at 4s. per lb.

OLIBANUM.—Sales of fair reddish to good bold pale drop have been made at from 37s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt., garblings at 20s. to 22s. 6d., and siftings at 18s.

OPIMUM.—Owing to the cables announcing an advance in Smyrna, prices of Turkey descriptions have risen 6d. per lb. on the spot, and holders of good Smyrna druggists' now quote 7s. 9d. to 8s., and 9s. to 9s. 3d. for Tokat. Previous to the advance a few cases of Malatias had been sold at 7s. 6d., and Tokat seconds at from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. In Persian opium no business appears to have been done; there are buyers at 12s.

ORANGE-PEEL.—There is a continued scarcity of thin cut Maltese; 1s. 2d. has been paid for small lots of English.

POTASHES.—Montreal are firm, at from 34s. to 35s., and American 34s. per cwt. Pearlash appears to be unobtainable on the spot.

QUININE.—The heavy cinchona-shipments for the first half of the month which were announced last Friday some-

what startled the market, causing a slight reaction in second-hands, and before the week closed 11½d. was accepted for good German sulphate in bulk. On Monday rather more activity was noticeable, some 30,000 oz. changing hands at 11½d. spot, December at 11¼d., and March at 11½d. per oz. Since then the market has turned quiet, and no further business is reported, spot closing at 11½d.

The exports of quinine, quinine preparations, etc., from Germany during the seven months ending July were as follows:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Kilos. ...	109,000	92,000	100,600

RHUBARB.—About 80 cases of various qualities have arrived this week.

The exports from Chungking during 1903 amounted to 8,538 piculs (13,670L.), against 8,950 piculs (19,778L.) during 1902 and 5,760 piculs (19,594L.) during 1901. Of rhubarb "parings" the exports were: 1903, 2,352 piculs; 1902, 2,601 piculs; 1901, 1,183 piculs.

SAFFRON.—So far as can be ascertained at present the Spanish crop is likely to prove a good one. Prices are therefore rather lower, new Valencia for delivery in about a month being quoted at the equivalent of 30s. to 31s. per lb. for finest B.P., and 25s. for commercial B.P. quality.

The exports of saffron from Spain during the seven months ending July amounted to:

	1902	1903	1904
Kilos. ...	38,738	31,878	32,173

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals this week include 20 bales Lima-Jamaica and 5 bales of native Jamaica. Holders ask 1s. 3d. for genuine grey Jamaica, 11d. to 1s. 1d. for Lima-Jamaica, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for Honduras, and 6d., c.i.f., for Mexican.

SHELLAC.—Business on the spot has been quiet, sales being unimportant and mostly limited to purchases of tenderable parcels for conversion into October delivery. For future delivery heavy purchases of TN Orange have been made at advancing prices, chiefly October at from 228s. to 231s. 1d., December 198s. to 209s., January 177s. to 182s. 6d., and March 155s. to 170s. per cwt. At auction on Tuesday about 500 cases offered (all more or less water damaged owing to the fire at Gun Wharf), and sold without reserve, including 183 cases of *Orange*, good pale of which sold at from 210s. to 212s., fair seconds 196s. to 205s., ordinary livery and red 156s. to 181s.; 323 cases of *Button* sold, comprising fair No. 1 185s. to 192s., ordinary No. 1 160s. to 162s., good seconds 151s. to 157s., fair circle twos 131s. to 148s., resinous seconds 105s. to 120s., fair blocky thirds 128s. to 136s., dark fourths to blocky thirds 71s. to 114s., low resinous 25s., and low black 8s. to 10s. per cwt. The market to-day has been excited, over 2,000 cases selling, including October at 234s. to 240s.

SPICES.—At auction Jamaica *Ginger* was quiet, but steady. Of about 400 packages offered 36 sold, including fair bright in cases at 45s., ordinary to good ordinary 28s. to 34s., and common lean and dark Rhatoon 25s. to 26s. Over 1,000 packages of Cochin and Calicut were offered, and about half sold at firm prices, including very wormy washed rough at 18s. 6d., common small ditto at 16s. 6d., brown Calicut rough, Malabar character, at 19s., and common at 16s. 6d. Japan limes (168 bags) was bought in at 18s. *Pepper* sold at 5¾d. per lb. for 20 bags greyish Singapore, and of Alleppy 78 sold, out of 250 offered, at 5¾d. for fair bold, being cheaper. Privately the market is firm with spot sellers of Singapore at 5½d., and January-March shipment at 5¾d. Ten bags of *White pepper* sold at 9d. for fair Singapore of old import; and of 126 bags fair Singapore offered the bulk sold at 8½d. per lb. Privately spot is firm, with buyers at 9¼d. for fair Singapore, but Penang is quoted 8d. *Pimento* was in good supply, and partly sold at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. for ordinary to fair. *Mace* and *Nutmegs* were quiet. *Wild Cinnamon-bark* (223) was bought in at 1¼d. per lb. *Cloves* were not offered at auction, and privately the delivery market is easier, Zanzibar for October-December delivery having been sold at from 6¾d. to 6½d. to 6¼d., January-March 5½d. to 5¾d., and August-October 7½d. to 7¼d. per lb. Good picked Penang cloves are quoted at 10½d. to 11d. per lb. from second-hands.

TAMARINDS.—The exports from Barbados during 1903 amounted in value to 866L.

TRAGACANTH.—Prices are firm, as the new arrivals are

coming to hand very slowly. The following are the current quotations: Firsts, 13l. 15s. to 14l. 10s.; seconds, 12l. 15s. to 13l. 10s.; thirds, 11l. 15s. to 12l. 10s.; fourths, 8l. 10s. to 11l.; yellow, 7l. to 8l. 5s. per cwt.

TURMERIC.—Small sales of split Cochin bulbs have been made at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt., and business has been done in good Madras at 17s. 6d.

VANILLA.—At auction the 176 tins offered were practically all bought in, being held for higher prices. Only a few lots were sold, including fair Seychelles at 12s. 6d. for 7½ to 8 inch, common 6 to 7 inch 4s. 6d., and 4½ to 6 inch 4s. 3d. per lb.

The exports from Mauritius during 1903 amounted to 3,486 kilos. (Rs. 110,239), against 4,787 kilos. (Rs. 137,224) during 1902 and 3,358 kilos. in 1901. Of the above quantity last year, France received 2,047 kilos., the U.K. 1,405 kilos., and Australia 34 kilos.

### Tahiti Vanilla.

A British Consular report on the trade of Society Islands during 1903, issued this week, states that while 324,340 lbs. of vanilla-beans, valued at 47,417L. (or 2s. 11d. per lb.), were shipped hence in 1902, during 1903 but 294,500 lbs. were exported, realising on the Tahiti market only 23,424L., or an average of 1s. 1d. per lb. Of the above quantities France received 12 tons 9 cwt., the U.K. 6 tons 8 cwt., the U.S.A. 109 tons 4 cwt., and New Zealand 3 tons 8 cwt.

### German Chemical-companies' Amalgamation.

In our issue of October 1, page 586, we reported an amalgamation between Messrs. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, of Hoechst-on-Main, and Leopold Cassella & Co., of Frankfurt. Now we learn that an amalgamation has taken place between the Bayer Company, of Elberfeld, and the Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik, of Ludwigshafen. It is stated that this combination will make no difference in the relation of the two firms to their customers, and the independent working of the two companies is assured. It is also stated that an understanding has been arrived at between Meister, Lucius & Brüning and the Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik regarding synthetic indigo, which both works produce in large quantities. Although the competition between the two works is ended by the arrangement, there is no likelihood of an increase in prices, on account of the competition with natural indigo. The arrangement will consequently have little influence on the results of the two works.

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, etc., have been imported into the principal ports of the United Kingdom from October 6 to 12 inclusive: Acetone (@ Rotterdam), 10; acid, acetic, (@ Fiume) 24, (@ Fredrikstad) 122; acid, boric (@ Leghorn), 19; acid, carbolic (@ Rotterdam), 25; acid, lactic (@ Hamburg), 20; acid, picric (@ Rotterdam), 100 cs.; acid, sulphuric (@ Amsterdam), 60 cks; acid, tartaric (@ Bari), 93; agar-agar (@ Havre), 12; albumen (@ Boulogne), 18; aniseed (@ Königsberg), 87; argol (@ Oporto), 29; arrow-root (@ St. Vincent), 50 bgs.; benzoin, (@ Havre) 4, (@ Singapore) 25; bromides (@ New York), 40 cs.; bromine (@ Hamburg), 267 cs.; Calabar beans (@ W.C. Africa), 10; camphor (@ Havre), 546 cs.; canary-seed (@ Seville), 133; carbide of calcium (@ Fredrikstad), 338 drums; cardamoms (@ Colombo), 144; cascara sagrada (@ New York), 439; cochineal, (@ Las Palmas) 11, (@ Grand Canary) 21; coriander (@ Bombay), 548; drugs (@ Trieste), 170 pkgs.; ergot (@ Odessa), 6; gamboge (@ Singapore), 8; ginger (@ Hong-Kong), 150 cks. 3,002 cs.; honey (@ Jamaica), 21; ipecacuanha (@ Monte Video), 4; lime-juice, (@ Jamaica) 21, (@ Dominica) 5 hhd.; gentian, (@ Santander) 104, (@ Bordeaux) 29; gum, unenumerated (@ Bushire), 20 cs. 350 bgs.; juniper-berries (@ Leghorn), 18; liquorice-juice (@ Palermo), 15 cs.; magnesia (@ Philadelphia), 40 cs.; manna (@ Palermo), 2; menthol, (@ Havre) 2, (@ Hamburg) 5; oil, castor (@ Leghorn), 20; oil, cod-liver, (@ Aalesund) 372, (@ Bergen) 137; oil, cinnamon (@ Colombo), 4; oil, eucalyptus (@ Melbourne), 41 cs. and 23 cs. *in tr.*; oil, lime (W.I.), 32; oil, lemongrass (@ Galle), 9 cs.; oil, olive (@ Seville), 464 brls.; oils, essential, (@ Palermo) 30, (@ Messina) 116, (@ New York), 10; opium, (@ Constantinople) 32, (@ Persia) 10, (@ Smyrna) 30; orris (@ Leghorn), 11; quinine (@ Rotterdam), 10 cs.; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 18; seed and stick lac (@ Calcutta), 26; senna, (@ Tuticorin) 707, (@ Alexandria) 30; saffron (@ Valencia), 4 cs.; sandarac (@ Mogador), 26; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 100; sulphur, (@ Catania) 4,125 bgs. 268 cks., (@ Messina) 1,000 bgs. 100 cs.; tartar, (@ Rotterdam) 15, (@ Tarragona) 97, (@ Messina) 16, (@ Bordeaux) 91, (@ Barcelona) 82; turmeric, (@ Madras) 133, (@ Bombay) 125; turpentine oil, (@ Riga) 106, (@ Brunswick) 500; wax, bees' (@ Mogador) 12, (@ Leghorn) 4, (@ Calcutta) 15; wax, Japanese (@ Hamburg), 73; wood spirit (@ Philadelphia), 80 drms.



## Otto of Rose.

By W. H. SIMMONS.

IN continuation of the work on the iodine-absorption of Otto of rose published by Hudson-Cox and myself ("Analyst," xxix., 1904, 175, and *C. & D.*, lxiv., 1904, 398) the process has been applied to several samples of this season's oil, with results which very fully confirm our previous opinion as to the value of this test in judging the purity of an otto. The following are some of the results obtained, from which it will be seen that those oils which from their other constants and odour appear to be genuine have iodine-absorptions well within the limits 187-194 previously given by us, while those which from analysis and odour may be classed as suspicious or adulterated have iodine-numbers ranging from 199 to 210:

Suspicious or Adulterated	No.	Sp. gr. 30° C. 15°	Rotation, 100 mm. tube, at 30° C.	Refractive Index, $n_D$ at 20° C.	Saponification- number	Setting point	Iodine-number
	1	0.8560	-1° 25'	1.4613	9.6	20.4° C.	191
	2	0.8516	-1° 50'	1.4636	8.3	21.6° C.	192
	3	0.8547	-3° 0'	1.4646	7.7	19.9° C.	191
	4	0.8535	-2° 40'	1.4626	9.9	20.7° C.	191
	5	0.8542	-3° 10'	1.4627	8.0	20.3° C.	189
	6	0.8600	-1° 53'	1.4640	9.9	20.0° C.	200
	7	0.8565	-2° 0'	1.4623	13.0	19.8° C.	204
	8	0.8607	-2° 16'	1.4654	16.2	19.4° C.	210
	9	0.8559	-2° 20'	1.4636	8.7	20.9° C.	199
10	0.8554	-1° 34'	1.4647	11.0	21.6° C.	209	

A noteworthy point in the above table is the wide variations in the refractive index, a figure which has been much recommended of late by Parry and others in the examination of otto samples. To test the value of this constant, it has been determined for some thirty-six samples, twenty-three of which there is every reason to believe are genuine, the other thirteen being of doubtful quality. The satisfactory samples gave an average refractive index of 1.4626, a maximum of 1.4654, and a minimum of 1.4592, while the others varied from 1.4615 to 1.4770. The following table shows the results for those samples of which the iodine-absorption is also known, together with the other analytical data (Nos. 1 to 7 are genuine, the others are suspicious or adulterated):

No.	Sp. gr.	$n_D$	$n_D$	Sap. No.	Setting- point	Iodine No.
1	0.8504	-2° 28'	1.4598	8.7	21.3° C.	188
2	0.8531	-2° 40'	1.4629	7.5	20.4° C.	187
3	0.8541	-2° 7'	1.4640	8.1	20.8° C.	192
4	0.8526	-2° 0'	1.4618	7.7	20.5° C.	192
5	0.8512	-2° 35'	1.4634	8.3	21.0° C.	191
6	0.8534	-2° 45'	1.4647	11.7	20.6° C.	193
7	—	-2° 40'	1.4654	7.4	20.8° C.	190
8	0.8570	-2° 30'	1.4638	8.0	19.9° C.	208
9	0.8561	-2° 47'	1.4658	8.4	19.2° C.	212
10	0.8581	-1° 24'	1.4664	10.3	21.3° C.	234
11	0.8797	-15° 50'	1.4690	40.8	28.4° C.	142
12	0.8554	-2° 42'	1.4652	8.1	19.8° C.	206
13	0.8550	-2° 2'	1.4655	9.8	20.6° C.	215
14	0.8554	-1° 30'	1.4612	11.2	19.8° C.	205

The last two samples in the above table were purposely adulterated in the laboratory, No. 13 containing 25 per cent. of a standard brand of artificial otto, while to No. 14 had been added 15 per cent. of palmarosa oil. These results show that the generally accepted limits, 1.4600 to 1.4650 or even 1.4670, are too wide for the figure to have much value, as they cover many adulterated samples, and in cases where the refractive index is beyond the limit, such as No. 11, the other figures would also be abnormal. On the other hand, the iodine-absorption readily reveals such adulteration as exists in the last two samples, and is, indeed, the only figure which does so.

## The Boiling-point of Chloroform.

By D. B. DOTT, Ph.C., F.R.S.E., F.I.C.

THE boiling-point of chloroform is stated variously by different authorities. The favourite of the text-books seems to be 61° (Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Richter, etc.), but Schorlemmer's "Organic Chemistry" and Remsen's ditto give 62°. Watts's Dictionary gives, among recent authorities, 62° (Perkin) and 61.4° (Thorpe). These chemists had not the advantage of the wonderful and complex "still-head" employed by Finnemore and Wade, though no doubt they did their best with the apparatus at their disposal; 61.15° is certainly sufficiently precise, and one may hope that it is the final deliverance on the subject, and yet have a slight misgiving. Be that as it may, when in ordinary analytical work a boiling-point is given as 61.5°, it is by no means intended to assert that the absolute boiling-point of the compound is neither more nor less than that number by a fraction of a degree. Most of us depend on "Kew standards," but it has been shown that they do not agree perfectly among themselves, certainly not after they have been away some time from the Observatory. In comparing the laboratory thermometer with the standard, a small error may easily be passed, and there is next the possible slight error of observation in reading the thermometer while distilling. Although it is well known that the nature of the vessel affects the boiling-point, I am not certain that all such determinations have been made by distilling from a metal still or with platinum foil in the flask. Even although the known barometric and thermometric corrections have been made, it might still not be safe to swear to a twentieth of a degree. I quite concur that the boiling-point of chloroform is something between 61° and 61.5°.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B. Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 23, 1904.)

"CRYSTALIA" ("Crystal" disclaimed); for mineral and aerated waters. By R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, Denbighshire. 265,044.

Device with the words "ED. PINAUD" and "A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE"; for a scent. By the Parfumerie Ed. Pinaud, 18 Place Vendôme, Paris. 265,084.

"VARMOX"; for a hair-restorer. By J. Walker, 12 Bridge End, Brighouse, Yorkshire. 265,134.

"LAM-SIL-VO"; for perfumery. By Haywood, Ward & Co., Denton, Manchester. 265,293.

"TRESMOL"; for perfumery. By Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), East London Soap Works, Bow, E. 265,882.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 5, 1904.)

"PERCHROMIN"; for chemicals. By the Actien Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, Treptower Brücke, Berlin. 265,703.

"KANSULF"; for medicated dog-biscuits. By H. J. C. Somerville, 109 Victoria Street, S.W. 265,233.

"OLEUMITE" ("Oleum" disclaimed); for disinfectants. By H. M. J. Stourton, Dale Lodge, Sunningdale, Berks. 265,546.

"NIGROID"; for chemicals. By Ferris & Co., 7 Union Street, Bristol.

"ALVATUNDER" ("Alva" disclaimed); for a local anæsthetic. By the Hisey Dental Company, 1000 Olive Street, St. Louis, U.S.A. 263,743.

Device of dog in triangle; for chemicals. By Wallach Brothers, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Device of window-pane, letter K and china ewer ("Pav-kure"); for a liniment. By Mrs. A. A. Waugh, The Beeches, Junction Road, Andover, Hants. 265,542.

- "PRODEW"; for a tooth and gum preparation. By M. Parry, 8 Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood, N.W. 264,776.
- "NYCENO"; for a vermifuge. By A. H. Carpenter, 177 Haydon's Road, South Wimbledon. 265,544.
- "CTRADES"; for a headache-preparation. By Cockburn & Co. (Limited), 130 Howard Street, Glasgow. 265,815.
- "KARANKUSIS"; for a sea-sickness preventive. By F. W. Kinahan, Low Wood, Belfast. 265,946.
- "AXOL"; for toilet-articles. By A. W. Thomson, Bonsyde, Linlithgow. 265,354.
- "HERBOLO" ("Herbo" disclaimed) and device; for a shampoo-preparation. By T. Shaw, 584 High Road, Chiswick, W. 265,493.
- Device of bird and feathers; for perfumery. By Nord-deutsche Wollkammerei & Kammgarnspinnerei, Doms-hof 29, Bremen, Germany. 265,497.
- "STANGEE"; for perfumery. By F. Wolff & Sohn, Durlacher Allee 31, Karlsruhe, Baden. 265,723.
- "LUSOFORM"; for perfumery. By the British Lysoform Company (Limited), 34 Old Broad Street, E.C.

## East Indian News.

**OPIMUM IN CEYLON.**—That the sale of opium is increasing in Ceylon (says the "Observer") is instanced by the licence to sell at Galle being disposed of by Government for Rs. 12,600, or Rs. 3,580 more than last year.

**A SULPHUR FIND.**—A mineral "find" of importance is that of sulphur obtained from a mine in the Bolan Pass. The official report states that the earth contains nearly half its weight of pure sulphur, which can easily be separated by roasting and sublimation.

**A HEALTH EXHIBITION.**—It has been decided to hold a Health Exhibition in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of the Twentieth Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay in December next. The health section will be under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association. A special section will be devoted to sanitation and sanitary appliances and apparatus, and personal and domestic hygiene and science in relation to hygiene.

**SALTPETRE IN INDIA.**—Mr. J. A. Robertson, Director-General of Statistics, states that the production of saltpetre in India seems to be on the decline, there being little encouragement for expansion owing to the "diminished demand for gunpowder and the preservation of food with the competition of the nitrates." The average production is reported as 262,000 cwt. of crude saltpetre, but this is thought to be an incorrect figure, because the average annual exports of refined saltpetre from Calcutta in the last five years amounted to 374,629 cwt.

**A JUBILEE CELEBRATION.**—An interesting event took place at Messrs. D. Waldie & Co.'s chemical-works, Konnagar, Calcutta, on August 10. That day was the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the firm by Mr. D. Waldie, and also the tenth anniversary of the opening of the present works. All the employés were presented with sums of money varying according to length of service. Many of the men have been employed for upwards of thirty years, while one has been in the service for thirty-six years. The evening was given up to enjoyment. The European staff were entertained to dinner, at which the usual toasts were proposed.

## Recent Wills.

**JOHNSON.**—The late Mr. Frederick Johnson, retired chemist and druggist, of Beaudesart, Henley-in-Arden, appointed in his will Mr. Charles Couchman and Mr. W. H. Dovell, grocer, Road, Bexley, gentleman. The gross estate is valued at 5,232*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

**SUTTON.**—The will (with a codicil) of the late Mr. Charles William Sutton, senior partner in the firm of Sutton & Phillips (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Stowmarket, who died on May 14, has been proved at the Ipswich District Registry by his executors, Mr. Robert Harry Sutton, of Stowmarket, brewer, Mr. Leonard Alexander Christie, of Ipswich, merchant, and Mr. William John Whitmore, of 5 Hurst Road, Bexley, gentleman. The gross estate is valued at 35,245*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and the net personality at 31,501*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

*Note.*—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.  
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.  
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

### Cape Colony.

INDENTS are not so numerous from South Africa just now as they might be, but complaints continue to be made that exporters do not get their goods shipped with anything like the despatch that over-sea buyers naturally expect. It is not an unusual occurrence, it is said, for a home firm to take three clear weeks to ship a small lot of its own products. The charge is not made against the larger export concerns, but instances of a total lack of "doing the thing right and doing it quick" on the part of some of the younger firms reach me from time to time. When goods are needed urgently it should be an easy matter to ship by mail steamer the week following the arrival of the mail; especially when it is only a matter of having them packed and forwarded to ship's side.

ONE OF THE MOST AMUSING ITEMS, writes a correspondent, that one has to contend with and look upon as something essentially South African, is the "mail-day." Even the retail druggist gets the disease, and on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings—Wednesday is the day at the Cape; it is earlier, of course, in other centres—will tell you that he is busy on his mail. One is almost tempted to wonder just how our South African friends would manage to conduct their business at all if they were located, say, in London, where there are ocean mails going to somewhere every day. Scattered all over the country one finds firms who display a printed card outside their office door, reading something as follows: "This is Mail Day. The principals are fully engaged. Kindly call again." On reading this, it goes without saying that the man who is looking for orders will call again, but will the man who wants to give orders?

### Natal.

W. J. WALKER & Co., chemists, have opened a branch at Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

MR. F. R. BENSON has been admitted to practise as a chemist and druggist in the Colony of Natal.

THE PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION is still arousing keen interest among the chemists, writes our Durban correspondent. An election address has been circulated all over the Colony by Mr. J. E. Marchant, Member of the Legislative Assembly, who is one of the members of the late Board. It will undoubtedly strengthen the position of the Board should one of its members be also a member of Parliament, as it is easier for a politician of standing to obtain a sympathetic hearing in Government circles than one whose only qualification is a knowledge of the drug-business. For this reason it is hoped that Mr. Marchant will obtain a seat on the new Board. The committee of the Natal Chemists' Association has issued a manifesto to all its members (who are all the chemists in business for themselves in the Colony) urging them to support Messrs. Turner (Maritzburg), Forth (Durban), and Marchant (Verulam) as the three most representative chemists in the Colony. The time for sending in the voting-papers closes to-day (September 24), so that the result will be sent by next mail. My special selections for the "Pharmacy Board Stakes" are as follow: (1) Forth, of Durban; (2) Marchant, of Verulam; (3) Elgie, of Durban.

THE following, which speaks for itself, appeared in the Calcutta "Statesman" of September 14: "Wanted, at once, a good-looking young lady canvasser for a druggists' firm in Calcutta," etc.